AUG 23 1897

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVI.—NO. 235. MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1897—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

FOES OF ANNEXATION ACTIVE.

There Is Still a Shadow of Uncertainty in the Hawaiian Islands Regarding the Proposed Union with the United States.

FIRMNESS AND VIGOR OF DOLE'S ADMINISTRATION.

All the Foreign-Born Citizens Except the Japanese Are Disposed to Look Upon Annexation as the Best Arrangement.

ENGLISH AND GERMANS ARE ALREADY GETTING IN LINE.

Although the Officials Make Light of the Possible Clash with Japan, the Subject Is Still Causing Concern and Worry in Political Circles.

PARTISANS OF QUEEN LIL ARE EXPECTING NEWS FROM HER.

(Special by Charles M. Pepper.)

Honolulu, Aug. 15, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—This little mid-Pacific republic dwells in the shadow of uncertainty. Paradoxically, the shadow deepens as the sheltering wing of the great republic is spread out for these rich islands. There is confidence that they will be taken within the folds of the Stars and Stripes, yet while awaiting this consummation the foes of annexation at home grow active, while from abroad an insolent spirit is shown.

President Dole and his associates in the government met the crisis which was to determine whether American or Asiatic civilization should prevail with vigor and firmness. Though the Asiatic tide is to be beaten back it recedes sullenly and stubbornly. Everything depends on the point of view. When President McKinley sent the Hawaiian annexation treaty to the Senate it was commented on as an epoch making act. The mugwumps found fault with it, as a new colonial policy of territorial aggrandizement. The masses of the American people approved and settled back to await the discussion and probable ratification of the treaty next winter.

Japan's ugly protest gave some hint of possible complications, though I doubt whether the intensity of that conceited nation's feelings with regard to Hawaii is yet understood in the States. Presumably Hawaii is now simply one of several subjects in which the people are interested, along with the workings of the new tariff, the latest intelligence from the baseball diamonds, the summer resorts, the Cuban struggle, the Klondike craze, Chauncey Depew's European vacation, and the Ohio campaign. In these ocean dots, with the news of the world sometimes a fortnight late, and always six days behind, there is no such diversified interest. Here is one subject, one thought, and one aspiration, that of American citizenship. The community is not in a ferment. The climate is too soft and mild for turmoil. People do not fret lives out even over a question of national existence, in lands where August is as May and January is as June, and the freshness of vegetation in the early spring extends through the autumn and winter sessions of other climes till spring again, but they think and feel as deeply. The doubt which gnaws them now is because of the interval which must elapse before the Senate is again in session. They fear that the delay will give the opponents of annexation a chance to rally and create new embarrassments. Probably the anxiety would not be so great if the methods of Congressional legislation were better understood.

STRONG ANNEXATION SENTIMENT.

At present this composite community views the proposed incorporation into the United States with mingled feelings colored by nationalities. A fortnight's observation and talks with several score of persons leads me to the belief that in spite of the embarrassments caused by the delay in ratification the government will be able to present a stronger case for annexation in December than was presented when President McKinley submitted the treaty and thereby committed his administration. The natives are stolid and quiet, but are expected to give some sign of their wishes. The mischiefmakers are already putting in circulation petitions against annexation. As a class, however, they seem to be awaiting developments. The partisans of former Queen Liliuokalani are expecting word from her They have received the impression that her visit to Washington could not have been successful or else the treaty would not have been signed. Some of those with whom I have talked show a disposition to accept the inevitable if provision be made for Liliuokalani.

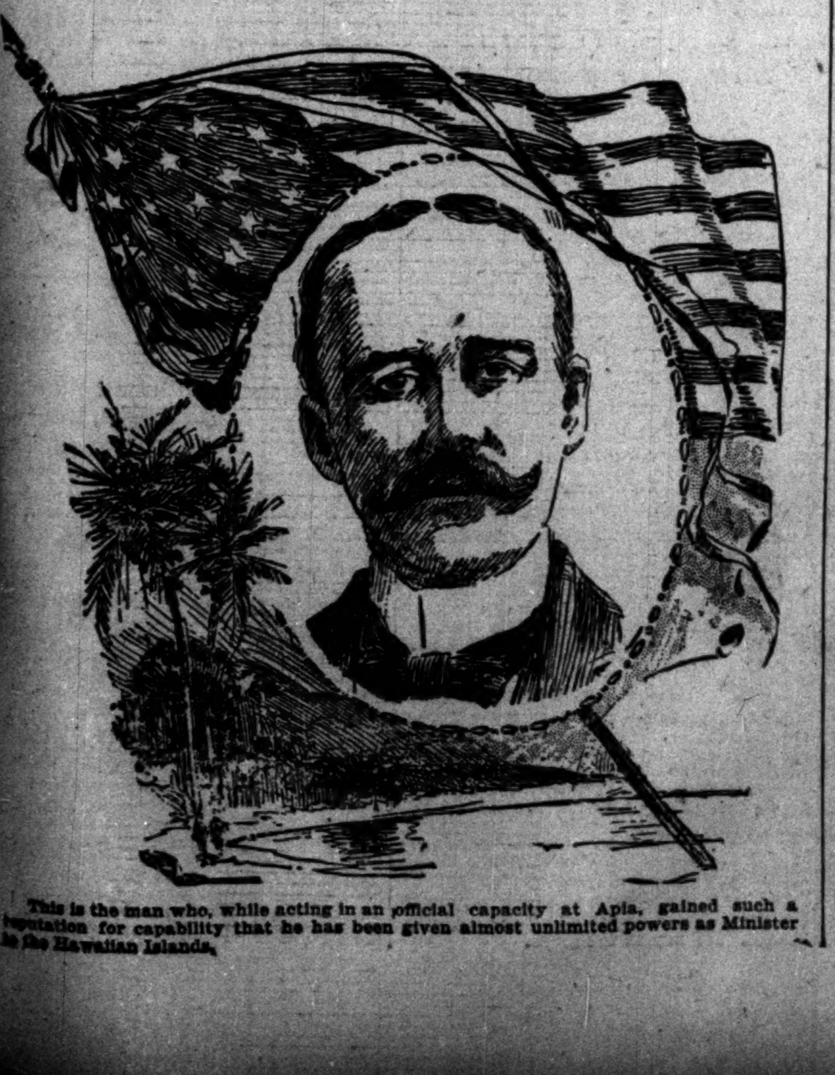
It will be some time before any definite conclusion can be formed concerning the native population. The Japanese are sullen and angry. They have ceased to hold meetings and to make open demonstrations against the Hawaiian government, acting apparently on advice from their own government and from the immigration companies. But their attitude continues passively hostile. They are eager to press what they call their political rights and to enter on the struggle for the control of the islands. This feeling finds more open expression on the plantations than in Honolulu. On many of the plantations they outnumber all the other nationalities.

SUGGESTIONS OF OUTBREAK.

While the Hawaiian officials in public make light of the suggestions of outbreak I have reason to think that the Japanese population has given them deep concern, and this concern still exists. The Chinese merchants and mechanics in Honolulu are philosophical, as they are everywhere, and under all conditions. So far as they understand it they lean to annexation. To begin with they do not like their aggressive and pugnacious neighbors, the Japs. Further than this they have the same sentiment that animates the Chinese colony in San Francisco. Exclusion may be a bad thing for subjects of the Celestial empire who want to come in the future, but it is not a bad thing for those who got in before the gates were shut. Some irritation was at first shown because the Hawaiian government made known its purpose of complying with all the provisions of the United States exclusion laws, just as though annexation was a fact. Goo Kim, the Chinese Consul, protested. When it was explained that the policy adopted would not interfere with the privileges enjoyed by the Chinese now on the islands no further objections were made. Pidgin English is better adapted for

(Continued on fifth page.)

HAROLD M. SEWALL, UNITED STATES MINISTER TO HAWAII.



This is the man who, while acting in an official capacity at Apia, gained such a reputation for capability that he has been given almost unlimited powers as Minister to the Hawaiian Islands.

EXCURSION TRAIN A WRECK

SEVEN PEOPLE HURT AND 500 LIVES IN PERIL NEAR RIVERDALE.

Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees in Southern Suburbs of Chicago in a Smashup on Their Return from Lemont—Belief That Tramps Purposely Tampered with a Switch—John Murray of Hammond May Die—Terror Among the Travelers.

The Calumet Terminal excursion train which left Hammond at 9 a. m. yesterday for Lemont, Ill., was derailed at Riverdale at 9 p. m. on the way back, and 500 Knights and Ladies of the Maccabees and their friends narrowly escaped death. Seven persons were injured, one perhaps fatally.

The Injured.

Foster, Daniel, fireman, East Chicago; right wrist dislocated and bruised.
Kennedy, Thomas, East Chicago; head cut, internal injuries; taken home on relief train.
Murray, Joseph P., Hammond, in charge of picnic refreshments; skull fractured and two ribs broken; taken home on relief train.
Mead, Benjamin, Hammond, Ind.; left shoulder hurt.
Smalley, John D., chief clerk interstate traffic association, Hammond; internally injured, legs bruised.
Walker, Allison A., City Marshal, Hammond, Ind.; back wrenched and thighs bruised.
Young, Barney G., assistant director K. O. T. G. band, Hammond, Ind.; cut on hands and left leg.

Rush for Places of Safety.

After the crash the train came to a dead standstill. For a moment there was no sound, save the hiss of escaping steam from the ditched engine. Then the passengers gave expression to their terror. The women who did not faint screamed and rushed from the cars. The men and children lost no time in getting out to a place of safety.

A party at once went to work attending to the injured, while others hurried to Riverdale Station and sent a telegram to Hammond for physicians and other aid.

The accident undoubtedly was caused by a misplaced switch, and it is believed tramps did the job. After the accident the switch lock was found freshly broken. The motive for tampering with the switch cannot be surmised, as the Calumet Terminal railway has no passenger business ordinarily, and an excursion train rarely affords rich pickings for train wreckers.

The accident happened just west of the Illinois Central railway. The Calumet Terminal delivers freight to the Central over a Y, and it was at the entrance of the Y that the derailment happened.

Engineer Thomas Kennedy slowed up for the semaphore signal, and received orders to go ahead, as the derail was all right. He proceeded at a moderate speed, and was unaware anything was wrong until he felt the baggage car bumping over the ties. The engine had gone on the siding, the baggage car on the entrance of the Y. The two tracks separate at an easy angle at first, and then diverge sharply.

The bumping of the baggage car trucks over the rails gave Kennedy the signal to reverse his engine, and just as he did so it was jerked sidewise, and the baggage car was telescoped over the cab and coal tender.

The engine then rolled over on its left side, while the shattered baggage car shot up into the air, resting on the ground and the upturned front trucks.

The track was literally torn out of the ground. The ties were broken in little pieces, and the steel rails were bent almost double under the engine and baggage car.

Engineer on His Head.

Kennedy leaped when he saw the engine was going over, but landed on his head in a pile of gravel. He lay still and unnoticed in the darkness for a few moments, and rose half dazed and searched for the fireman, Daniel Foster.

Foster was thrown about the cab, but he did not desert it, and received only slight though painful injuries.

Murray was in the baggage car with two friends. He was sitting on a pile of lunch boxes in the forward end of the car, and was caught by planks torn from the car and a mass of coal from the tender. His friends and the train men dug him out of the débris. He was unconscious, but revived under the care of a Hammond physician, who happened to be on the train. Murray had to be carried to the relief train on a stretcher.

Shakeup for Passengers.

Broken windows and a general shaking up of the passengers were the only results from the accident in the nine passenger coaches.

The excursion was made up of East Chicago, Whiting, Roby, Hammond, and Kensington people to the number of 500, the greater part being from Hammond. It was a Knights of Maccabees picnic crowd. The train went over the Calumet Terminal track to McCook and over the Santa Fé tracks to Lemont, where the picnic dinner was spread. A stop was made at Willow Springs on the way out. The train was held on the return trip until 7 o'clock.

Switch Tampered With.

The run into Riverdale was made in good time. The condition of the track, except at the point the engine headed off into the siding, indicates the train was under control. There can be no doubt the switch was tampered with from criminal motives. The eye in which the switch padlock fastens had been broken off within two hours, for a freight passed westward that time before the wreck. The look itself was not found.

Part of the crowd of excursionists went to Kensington and were forwarded to Hammond by the Michigan Central. The remainder waited until a train was sent out from East Chicago. The coaches for the excursion were supplied by the Chicago and Northern Pacific railway.

John Oatman was the conductor in charge of the wrecked train. Fireman Foster was left in charge of the wreck.

Considerable time was lost in getting assistance, and after three hours of waiting on a dreary prairie, a string of old World's Fair cars, from which the seats had been removed, were secured, and the excursionists were packed into the cars like matches in a box and sent to Hammond, arriving there at midnight.

BREAD TO GO UP

One Chicago Company Announces a Cent Increase on Each Loaf.

GOES INTO EFFECT TODAY

None of the Big Bakeries Ready to Take the Step at the Present Time.

MAY DO SO AT A LATER DAY.

Present Large Stocks of Flour Must First Be Practically Exhausted.

BIG CONCERNS CONTROL TRADE.

One among the bakery companies of Chicago formally announced yesterday that it would raise the price of bread one cent a loaf, commencing this morning. The concern which is first to take this step predicted in THE TRIBUNE yesterday as a sure sequence to the increased price of wheat and flour is the establishment of J. B. Campbell & Bro., whose large bakery at 414 West Madison street supplies most of the downtown saloons and restaurants with free lunch material and "filling." J. B. Campbell said yesterday:

"I think all the bakers will raise prices tomorrow to 5 cents a loaf. I shall at all events. I do not believe in doing business at a loss just to hold trade. There is no money in bread at present prices, and I am confident flour will go up 50 cents tomorrow. Pillsbury advanced his best to $6 in carload lots Friday night when wheat was at 93 cents. You can safely add 5 cents for every cent increase in the price of wheat, and at the closing price of wheat on Saturday flour will have to sell for fully $6.25 or $6.35.

"Now, suppose flour is $6.25. You must add $2 a barrel for labor, 40 or 50 cents for sugar, 15 cents for yeast, 40 or 50 cents for lard, and 20 cents for rent and other expenses. Lastly, count in from 50 cents to $2 a barrel for delivery, or, say, an average of $1, and you have a total cost of $10.50 a barrel. You cannot get over 250 pound loaves from a barrel of flour. If you sell them all at four cents a loaf you come out 50 cents in the hole. But this calculation allows nothing for stale bread, and the bakers have to take back on an average one-third of all the bread they bake and dispose of it at a sacrifice or give it away."

No other baker will admit it is his intention to raise the price of bread, though all maintain that at the present price of flour there is no money selling bread at wholesale for four cents a loaf. All those seen during the day except J. B. Campbell said it would be impossible for one baker to add a cent to the price of his loaves without losing his trade unless the other bakers all fell in line.

Controlled by Big Concerns.

The baking business is largely controlled by five or six big concerns, which send their delivery wagons into every corner of Cook County. They have little competition in the wholesale market, and have succeeded fairly well in keeping bread at five cents at retail, though some of them have had to pay rebates or commissions to the retailers in order to extend and hold their trade, the wholesale price being always nominally four cents for a pound loaf.

The chief competition has been from the small bakeries, which do not attempt to sell at wholesale, only supplying grocers in their immediate vicinity. Naturally the position of the cut-price shops and bakers has been rendered more and more difficult as the price of flour has gone up, especially as they usually carry light stocks.

It is believed by some the rise in flour is not so unwelcome to the big bakers as it might seem, as it will have a tendency to freeze out some of the smaller bakeries.

"None of the big bakeries has yet considered the question of raising the price of bread," declared Jacob Heissler. "I would not be in favor of doing so until we have exhausted our present supply of flour. If flour stays at its present price or continues to go up bread will probably have to follow, but it is not beyond the range of possibilities that wheat will recede somewhat, though I do not venture the prediction it will do so.

"If any of the bakers were thinking of increasing their prices tomorrow I think they would have telephoned me. Before such a step could be taken W. H. Aldrich, D. F. Bremner, F. E. Coyne, H. H. Kohlsaat, one of our company, and perhaps one or two others would have to get together and talk it over. We have had the same question to contend with in former times, and as a general thing we prefer to let things even themselves up. Sometimes we make a good margin, at others we barely make expenses

"It is not an easy thing to raise the price of a common article like bread. Some of the bakers have paid rebates, or commissions, others have made their pound loaves weigh twenty ounces or even more. Before raising prices a preliminary step would be to discontinue payment of commissions and to scale the loaves down more evenly. We have been putting over twenty ounces of dough into a loaf. Now we put in just enough to make a safe pound."

Piper & Co.'s manager confirmed Mr. Heissler's statement that there was no general move on foot to increase the price of bread, and William Schmidt, who has a large bakery on Clybourn avenue, said that while it would perhaps be necessary to take this step some time nothing had yet been done or even considered.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY ON PROSPERITY.

Present Boom Is Not Spasmodic, but Will Continue to Increase as Time Goes Forward.

Hotel Champlain, N. Y., Aug. 22.—(Special.)—The President being shown an article on prosperity, stated that it should be a source of pleasure to every American citizen to know that there was a return of prosperity to the country.

"The cause of the present boom in the West," he said, "is undoubtedly due in a great measure to the large crops and high prices caused by the failure of crops in other countries. But the fact that prosperity has set in in the East cannot be accounted for in any other way than by the wise policy of the Republican party in restoring a protective tariff.

"The present boom is not spasmodic, but will continue to increase, and not only the manufacturers but the people generally will soon realize that it is only with a protective tariff and sound financial principles that the country will be prosperous and remain in that condition.

"With the restoration of confidence will come a restoration of prosperity."

MAY PROVE TO BE MURDER

MYSTERY SURROUNDS THE FINDING OF A WOMAN'S BODY.

Mrs. Annie Brooks, a Widow Living at 4920 Justine Street, Last Seen Alive Saturday Evening—Her Remains Found at Daybreak in an Alley—Belief That the Body Was Placed There After Supposed Robbers Had Taken Her Life.

In the long, narrow alley running from Forty-eighth to Forty-ninth street and between Justine and Laflin streets, just at daybreak yesterday morning the body of Mrs. Annie Brooks, a widow, 4920 Justine street, was found, almost simultaneously, by a man and a woman living in the neighborhood. How long it had lain there, or whose were the hands that carried it to the uncanny spot, no one knows. But the fact is established almost beyond doubt that the woman did not die where she lay.

Mrs. Margaret Reed, 4842 Laflin street, was the first to discover the body. It was hardly 6 o'clock when she went out through her alley gate and started south to go to a grocery. The body lay back of 4838, a little way north of the alley gate, and Mrs. Reed did not see the body until her return.

A moment after she discovered it Carl Kraatz, 4817 Justine street, came through the alley on the way to work, and the two examined the grewsome object together. Kraatz first ascertained the woman was dead. Her body was cold, and she had apparently been dead some hours.

Body in a Strange Position.

The body lay in a strange position between the shafts of a heavy single wagon. The woman lay on her back, with her head towards the wagon and her feet at the end of a plank lying at the side of the alley. Her dress was open at the throat. Her arms were bare, the sleeves of her waist being pushed up almost to the shoulder. The right arm lay stretched on the ground, the left hand lying upon her breast. Both arms were mottled with spots of a livid, unhealthy, and unnatural color. The gray eyes stared vacantly.

The two who had made the discovery examined the body carefully.

"I swear to God," said Kraatz last night, after lying down on the floor in his little cottage to illustrate the position in which the body was found, "that woman never died where she was lying. Her skirts were drawn down straight around her ankles and her shawl was around her shoulders, as if she had been laid out for a coffin. If she had stood there and fallen backwards her head would have struck on the shafts. She was carried there after she died. I am as sure of it as if I saw her put there. I saw where the dirt had been stirred up fresh close to the alley wall where she was lying, as though some one's heel had dug into the soft earth.

"It's hard to tell who might have done it, but there are plenty of tough places near here and there have been plenty of holdups in that alley. I never go through that alley at night without my knife in my hand."

Not Identified for Some Time.

The police patrol wagon was summoned, and the body was removed to the undertaking establishment of Kenny & Doherty, 5432 Halsted street. There it lay throughout the day without identification until late last evening. In the afternoon David O'Meara, 4805 Justine street, examined the body, and said it looked like that of a woman who had lived with Mrs. McInerny, near Forty-ninth and Justine streets. In the evening Mrs. Anna McInerny, 4920 Justine street, came and recognized the features of Mrs. Annie Brooks, who had lived with her.

A few weeks ago the house of Mrs. McInerny was entered and robbed in broad daylight. Mrs. Brooks, who was over 50 years of age, was reputed to have saved some money from her daily earnings at washing, and nursing, and odd work, and robbery may have been the motive for her murder, if murder it was that caused her death.

Last Seen Alive Saturday.

Mrs. Brooks was last seen alive by Mrs. McInerny on Saturday morning, when she set out for a day's work. She did not come home at night, and her landlady wondered what had become of her. She heard nothing more of her until she was summoned to the undertaker's to view the unidentified remains. She said last evening Mrs. Brooks had been in good health, and she knew of no reason why the dead woman should have taken her own life.

An inquest will be held over the remains and an investigation instituted to determine the cause of death.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1897.

Weather for Chicago today:
Fair; cooler, northeasterly winds.
Sun rises at 5:16; sets 6:48.
Moon rises at 0:16 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
ANTWERP	Kensington	
HAVRE	La Normandie	
LIVERPOOL	Corinthian	
NEW YORK	La Gascogne	
PHILADELP'A	Rhynland	
QUEENSTOWN	Gallia	Lucania.
SOUTHAMP'N	Bremen	

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P. D. ARMOUR ON PROSPERITY.

Noted Packer Says Good Times Are Here to Stay, and That Confidence Has Been Fully Restored Throughout the Country.

TARIFF LAW BRINGS ABOUT THE GOOD CHANGE.

Germany Now Placed by the Dingley Act in the Same Hole in Which It Has Been Keeping the United States for a Long Period of Time.

EUROPE IS DEPENDENT ON US FOR WHEAT AND CORN.

Price of the Great Cereal Certain to Remain at the Present High Figure, and Provisions Will Score an Advance at an Early Day.

FREE SILVER IS DEAD AND FOREIGN CAPITAL NO LONGER HESITATES

Chicago, Aug. 22.—(Editor of The Tribune.)—The new tariff law is the best thing that ever happened to the business interests of the United States. Germany and France are being made to take the same kind of medicine they have been giving us for the last few years, and they have had enough of it already. Germany has quit threatening retaliation, and France will quit too in a few weeks. They are both taking down the wall they had built up against American products, and within a few months our goods will find a market there which they have not had for years.

The people of the United States are masters of the situation. The Germans and French acknowledge it. They can't get along without our products.

Five years of sunshine have begun.

I never have predicted $1.50 wheat, but I did predict that wheat would go up to $1, and I believe it will stay there. Europe is obliged to buy our cereals, and it has all the money necessary to pay for them. There can be just as much wheat exported at $1 a bushel as at 75 cents. The people of Europe will pay one price just as quickly as the other.

Corn and oats and provisions are bound to go up with wheat.

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.

P. D. Armour, his face beaming in the sunshine of prosperity, ended his European trip by stepping from the Pennsylvania 'limited at the Union station at 9 a. m. yesterday. When he went away good times were only a prediction. Yesterday, when the porter placed the carpeted stool on the platform for him to step upon, he smiled as if he recognized good times in the crowd on the depot platform.

The stone curb and the steps of the Armour mansion, 2115 Prairie avenue, had been polished so white for Mr. Armour's return that the dust which his feet picked up leaving the Pullman car marked his footprints from the carriage to the door. Pedestrians who saw him coming home stopped for a minute to look.

It was after Mr. Armour spent Sunday afternoon at his mission that he told of his seven weeks' stay abroad.

"This talk about Germany retaliating on us on account of the new tariff bill is all nonsense," said Mr. Armour. "I saw enough and heard enough while I was there to convince me it was all a bluff. The newspapers that have been advising retaliation, now that the tariff bill is passed, are telling the people to go slow and make the best of it. The Germans realize that we have them where they have had us for the last few years and they are now starting to make amends.

Has Built a Commercial Wall.

"Germany has been at work for years building up a fence around its ports that has resulted in practically keeping out American goods. I am not talking as a politician, mind you, but as a business-man. I have heard the opinions of some of the leading commercial men of Germany since I was away, and I know what the real feeling is there.

"These business-men say the new tariff law hurts them terribly. They would not buy of us if they could help it, but they can't help it. Germany has imposed on us so long it has taken it quite a while to realize that it is being placed just where it has placed us. Business-men over there told me we were doing the right thing and they could not blame us. They have wondered that we did not retaliate against the discrimination they have been practicing before this.

"What is the result? Within one year the American products and manufactures that have been shut out of France and Germany will be finding a market there. The Germans are already making advances. They are beginning to awaken to the fact that they must let our goods in if they are to sell their goods in America.

"The tariff law is going to force the Germans to let our products in. If they don't do it they will starve. We are absolute masters of the situation, though we have been a long time finding it out. The tariff law is going to start a new era of trade with Europe, and especially Germany. Do you know the change that has taken place already?

"For the last few years our meats have been practically prohibited in Germany. We could get them through the seaports all right, because when they were grossly discriminated against we placed the matter before the United States government. Our troubles began after our goods got into the country. There the goods go through several hands, and it was in passing through these that the discrimination became such that we practically had to give up exporting. Our government could not look after all the petty discriminations that were practiced in the small places throughout the country, and it reached a point when we practically were shut out. Protests from this country were useless.

Pays Attention to Protests.

"In the last few weeks, since the tariff bill went into effect, Germany has begun to pay attention to these protests from our government. It used to be perfectly evident that German inspectors were given to understand they were to keep us out wherever it was possible. Now they seem to have been told to quit discriminating, and we are again finding a market in Germany. That means more cattle bought, better prices for them, better prices for corn, and more men employed in the packing-houses.

"Europe is absolutely dependent on us for wheat and corn this year. The eagerness over there to get hold of our wheat is something remarkable. There hasn't been a time in years when the conditions for exporting grain were so favorable for the United States. The crops in India and in the Argentine republic are a failure, and for that matter in every other country that has been supplying Europe with cereals. They don't want to buy of us, but they are forced to it. They are anxious to get our cereals at almost any price, too. There is not only a big demand but there is plenty of money to pay for it.

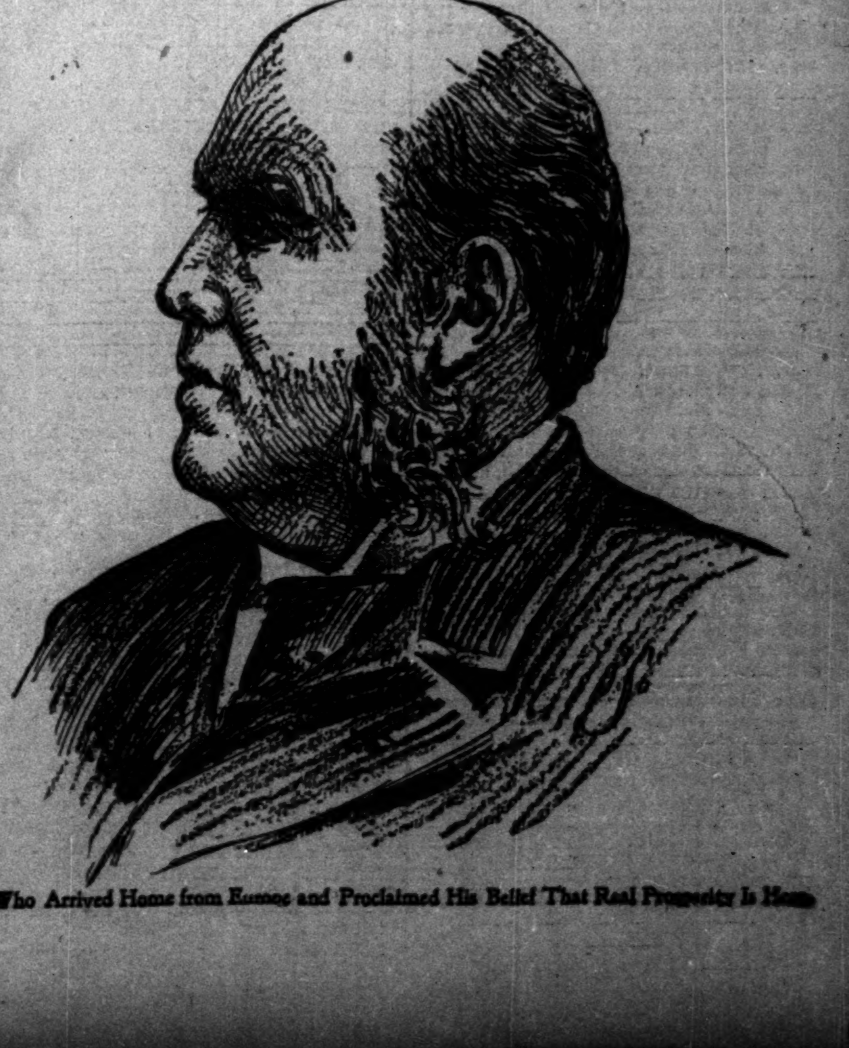
"I notice some of the Eastern papers have been saying that I predicted $1.50 wheat. Well, that isn't true, but I did predict that wheat would sell for $1. It isn't a sudden bulling of the market that has sent the price up, but a demand for the grain that has only just begun. The European buyers will take all the grain we can send over there at $1 a bushel. There can be just as much wheat exported at $1 as at 75 cents.

Europe at Our Mercy.

"Europe is short on every kind of cereal and there is no hope for the people there but through the United States. We have them absolutely at our mercy, as far as buying our grain. I believe the result will be that the price of wheat will stay where it is now, and that corn, oats, and all cereals will advance immediately.

"Do you know what that means? That means prosperity. More money for the farmers and a return of confidence that will start up factories and make business boom. Over in Europe they have been afraid of buying our stocks and securities, but they are getting over that. They are hearing over in Germany and England and France

PHILIP D. ARMOUR.



Who Arrived Home from Europe and Proclaimed His Belief That Real Prosperity Is Here that business depression in the United States is about over with, and they are beginning to invest in American securities again. They have heard, too, that the silver craze here is dead.

"This is the best beginning of good times this country has ever had. It isn't a boom. It isn't speculation, but a good, steady resumption of business. I tell you that's what 'makes the mare go.'"

Everybody Feels Confidence.

"The revival is perfectly natural. Everybody is feeling confidence. The rise in the price of cereals is not speculation, but a natural increase due to the shortage abroad. If it were speculation merely, prices would go down again. But they are not going to drop. Provisions are going to be higher, and every cereal will go up. Workingmen can afford to pay a little more when the factories are all running and they have steady work.

"When I first went into the packing business I used to watch the coal mines. That was where we sold a good many of our hams, and the condition of the miners was a pretty fair index of how business in general was. When the miners were working they didn't inquire about the price. If they saw a good-looking ham on the market they bought it and asked about the price afterwards. When the mines were running I used to lay in a big supply of hams. I was living in Milwaukee then, and Mr. Plankinton used sometimes to ask me if I wasn't getting in a pretty big stock at such high prices as prevailed. The miners had money in their pockets then and we could charge enough for our hams to realize on them, for the miners didn't bother about the price.

Hunted the Cheapest Meat.

"When the mines were shut down or were running part time the miners looked at the price of our hams first and then bought them if they were cheap. They hunted for the cheapest meat, because they had no ready cash. We didn't buy many hams in advance then, even if they were cheap. That is about the way business has been for the last three years.

"While there is evidently a big shortage in cereals for the European market, I don't mean to say I believe there isn't corn and wheat enough to go around. There is always enough wheat and enough corn to go round if it were distributed. But some people get the idea there isn't going to be enough to go round, and that is what sends the price up. In the same way people get the idea that there is going to be too much wheat and the price goes down. Now this time there is what approaches to an actual shortage, and the price has gone up and is going to stay up.

Confidence Felt Everywhere.

"It is confidence that has caused business to revive. Confidence is what 'makes the mare go.' Back of everything, and partly responsible for the good times, in my opinion, is the settlement of the tariff question. Business-men and manufacturers now know on what to calculate, and their confidence is returning. The chain of buyers and sellers between the manufacturer and the importer and the consumer has been acquiring confidence in its turn in the last few weeks, and so there has been a revival of good feeling all along the line.

"The increase in prices is one of the first indications of better times. The price of wheat means a great deal, of course, but provisions and all cereals going up will put more money in the pockets of the people to spend and make everybody happy.

"Free silver is dead. It isn't even worth space in the newspapers for them to denounce it. Farmers and every other class of people that had an idea free silver would help the hard times have stopped talking about it altogether. The farmers were getting low prices for their wheat and corn last year, and they felt that something was the matter, though they couldn't just tell what. They took hold of free silver as the most plausible remedy for the bad times. Now their wheat is selling for $1 a bushel, and their corn, and oats, and cattle are going to bring good prices, while silver has fallen.

Free Silver Killed.

"This rise in wheat has completely killed free silver. It will never be an issue in this country again, for the good times are going to last.

"They have been chary of us abroad on account of the free silver talk. They always are afraid of politicians, and the talk of free silver last year made them still more afraid. Over in Germany and France they have socialism to contend with. Socialism is a freak, while free silver here has been a fad. That fad is now dead, just as all fads die out.

"Everybody ought to feel happy at the prospect before this country. Things have never looked brighter for the United States than they do now. I feel it as a business-man, and I am happy because new markets have been opened up for our products.

"The tariff bill means a new era for us. The walls of discrimination have been broken down at last, and simply because we refused to be bluffed any longer.

"Do you know what the beet sugar men in Germany said to me? 'Your tariff bill will almost ruin us, but we can't blame you for it. You have been discriminated against, and we know it, and it is a wonder you stood it as long as you did.' That is what the business-men whom I met at Carlsbad and in Hamburg said, too. Some of them told me they could not exist if their goods were kept out of the United States, and that in order to get some of their products in Germany had at last been forced to admit ours. That is true reciprocity.

Tin Industry Building Up.

"There is the duty on tin. The Standard Oil company, which is about the only concern using more tin than ours, would buy all its cans abroad and build up an industry over there if it were not for the tariff law. Instead, the industry is being built up here and hundreds of men are being employed.

"I tell you, this new tariff law is the greatest thing that Congress ever passed for the business interests of this country and for the laboringman, who depends on the business interest for his living. It would be impossible to get a perfect tariff or one that was perfectly just.

"I don't mean to claim all that for the bill passed last month, for it isn't perfect, but it is as near so as could be framed under the present conditions. It will build up the sheep-growing industry again and start the farmers to feeding cattle, for it makes it possible for them to make something off their wool and beef hides now. It did the only thing that could be done under the circumstances—it put the Germans and the French in the same position they have put us for the last few years.

Same Situation in France.

"While I spent nearly all of my seven weeks in Germany, and so didn't see so much of the inside of the situation in France, I saw enough to convince me the situation is the same there that it is in Germany. Of course, the French are a different sort of people, and they will probably bluster a little longer before they give up. While most of the German papers are already advising people to do the best they can, and to make the best they can of the situation, and are taking a stand against retaliation, the French papers are still blustering to some extent, but they realize it will do no good. They acknowledge that we are masters of the situation, and can get along without them, while they cannot do without us. It is only a question of a short time till they yield, as the Germans are doing. For that reason I think every business-man and every manufacturer ought to feel happy."

New President for Cretan Assembly.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Canea, Crete, Aug. 22.—A lawyer named Benezilo has been elected President of the General Assembly. Although he is a Cretan by birth he is a Greek subject. He is a warm advocate of the annexation of Crete to Greece. He owes his election to the Ethnike Hetaira, the Greek national society which, it is claimed, forced Greece into the recent war with Turkey.

WEYLER IN A FRENZY

Angry Over American Sympathy for Miss Cisneros.

EXPELS A NEW YORK MAN

Likely to Redouble His Persecution of the Cuban Girl.

CONSUL LEE IS HELPLESS

Can Do Nothing to Mitigate the Young Woman's Fate.

ONLY HOPE IS IN THE QUEEN.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY G. C. MUSGRAVE.]

Havana, via Key West, Aug. 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—The arrival of the New York papers here this morning and their urgent efforts in behalf of Señorita Evangelina Cossio Cisneros created a sensation in Spanish circles, especially among the clerical leaders. The Bishop, remembering the rebuff he received by Weyler's authority when he attempted to intervene in her behalf at the request of Mrs. and Miss Lee, claiming the church's right to afford protection to one of her age, was pleased at the urgent efforts to secure the intervention of the Pope of Rome in her behalf. The Spanish authorities, dreading the investigations being made by the correspondents, hoped to stay the disclosures by ordering the deportment of the chief of the Journal's bureau here.

Expels a Correspondent.

Weyler and the palace officials are greatly enraged at finding the infamous story now given world wide publicity. A special decree has been issued from the palace that George Eugene Bryson, correspondent of the New York Journal, be expelled from the Island of Cuba at once. This is the inevitable price of truth in Cuba. Weyler, on several occasions during the last year, has been on the eve of expelling Bryson, and would have done so but for the characteristic admiration of the Spanish race for those who fearlessly write over their own name without seeking the shelter of anonymity.

Bryson has made many friends here even among the officials, whose powerful personal influence at critical periods generally smoothed matters over and prevented the Captain General from putting the decree in force.

Weyler, in the official notice of the expulsion transmitted to Consul General Lee, says he is actuated by the knowledge of the Journal's unceasing hostility to Spain and the present Spanish régime in Cuba, and also Bryson's repeated violation of the military orders permitting nothing but official news to be sent from Cuba for publication.

Miss Cisneros Very Ill.

A government physician, in attendance upon the inmates of the Casa de Recojidas, seen yesterday in regard to the case of Miss Cisneros, said:

"Senorita Evangelina's health is bad, indeed. She has had smallpox and a touch of fever, and is now suffering with biliousness and general debility, through lack of wholesome and plentiful food. Long incarceration and loathsome surroundings are telling harshly upon her refined nature. Now she is threatened with quick consumption, and unless liberated soon must be transferred to some hospital to linger and die. But as upon previous occasions when she was ailing, applications that she be sent to a charity hospital under military or police surveillance for treatment were refused by Weyler, who expressed a fear that while there she might be rescued from his clutches by daring friends and smuggled out of the island."

The physician hesitates to again indorse her petition, fully assured it would not be granted at Casa Recojidas. As a matter of fact, Miss Lee, when here, and the Consul General himself, and others who have since become interested in the unfortunate little Cuban girl's fate, intimated upon various occasions a desire to be permitted to send her meals from outside the prison, but she invariably declined, not wishing, she said, to fare better than the other Cuban women of respectability, equally unfortunate, who are also confined to Recojidas upon political charges, and who, having no friends in Havana daring to display any interest in their behalf, are compelled through temporary poverty to subsist upon miserable soldiers' ration of bone soup, soggy potatoes, moldy beans, and poor rice, with never a bit of meat or bread.

Cheerful in Spite of Illness.

Evangelina has a hacking cough, and the consumptive's flush is already showing itself upon her typical delicate complexion. As a matter of surprise, however, she appears cheerful and confident of ultimate liberty.

"The interest displayed by General Lee and family in my behalf, the petitions sent to Madrid through the newspapers, and certain high Austrian functionaries at Vienna," she says, "coupled with the publication of the facts in my case by Mr. Bryson and the press of London and Paris, must surely have some effect in Europe as well as America."

Continuing, the Cuban heroine expressed the belief that in the event of twenty years' sentence being approved by the Judge Advocate and the Captain General, Spain's good Queen regent, herself a woman having daughters, would intervene at the last moment as an act of humanity to prevent it being carried into effect, even though no formal protest should reach her government from abroad through diplomatic channels.

General Lee Is Helpless.

Consul General Lee feels that were Congress in session a resolution directing the President and State department to insist upon Miss Cisneros' release would be promptly passed. Lee himself, though he has made repeated direct personal appeals in Evangelina's behalf, both to Weyler and the Marquis de Ahumada, as did Mrs. and Miss Lee, when here, through the Bishop and the civil authorities, provincial and municipal, can do nothing officially without instructions from Washington, and his unofficial expressions of interest in the girl's fate have had little or no effect upon the palace officials, ever quick as Spaniards are to resent foreign interference in their internal political affairs. In fact, one of Weyler's Adjutants remarked last night in the hearing of a New York newspaper correspondent that the Captain General was so indignant at the publication of the girl's story that he may now make things all the worse for her.

SPANISH TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Premier Azcarraga Will Send Twenty Thousand More Soldiers to the Island.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, via Key West, Aug. 22.—According to La Lucha's dispatches from Madrid General Azcarraga intends to send new reinforcements to the Spanish army in Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Twenty thousand men will be sent to Cuba, 10,000 to Puerto Rico, and 10,000 to the Philippines. The dissensions among the Conservatives in Spain are shown by the bitter articles published against Señor Sivela by El National, which is Señor Romero Robledo's organ in Madrid. La Epocha, which, during Canovas' life, also attacked Sivela, is now strongly defending him.

WEYLER AND A BISHOP CLASH.

Protest Against the Captain General's Crime and Cruelty in Cuba.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

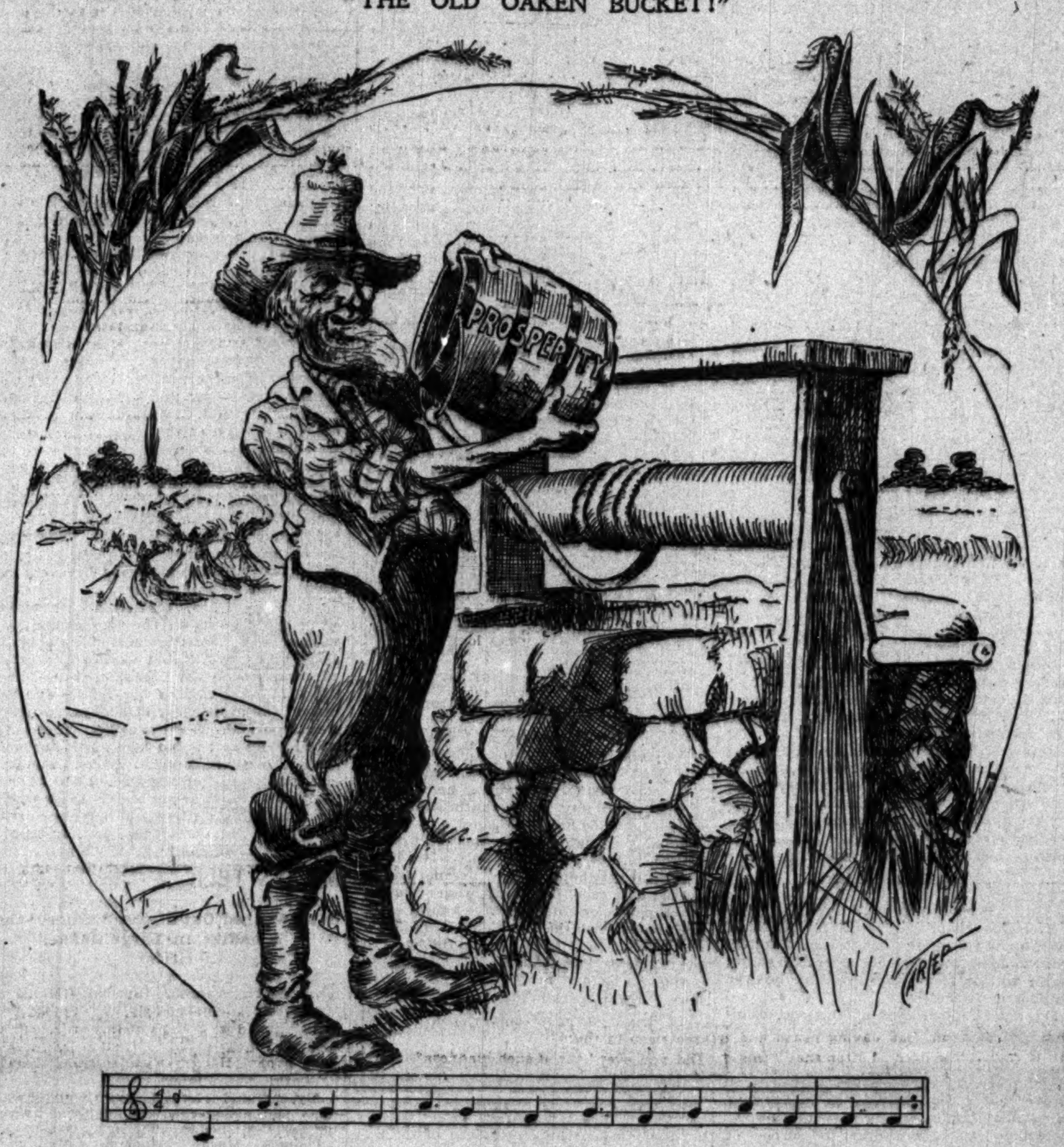
Havana, via Key West, Aug. 22.—The conservative newspapers in Havana which back General Weyler are severely criticising the Bishop because, they say, he constantly annoys the Captain General with petitions for clemency and tries to interfere in military operations in a way that is favorable only to the insurgents.

The real cause of these attacks is the strong protest of the Bishop in the case of the community of La Esperanza, doomed to starve by General Weyler. The Captain General is very angry over the publication of the news and attributes it to the Bishop.

Assassinations are daily occurring here by order of the Captain General, particularly of Cubans who had surrendered to the Spaniards. The place where most of these murders are committed is in the outskirts of the Ward El Cerro.

About 500 pacificos have entered Havana from Campo Florida in an awful state of misery. Many died yesterday from starvation. Others are very feeble from the same cause. Three thousand still remain in Campo Florida in the same condition, but General Weyler does not allow them to leave the place.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET!"



General Pedro Botancourt has again taken command of the insurgent forces in the province of Matanzas. General Amelino Roras, who held that position, has been sent by General Gomez on a special mission to Camaguay.

The Cuban leader Vicente Jorge attacked the town of Corral Neuro in Matanzas province and secured much booty.

NEW SPECIAL MISSION TO CUBA.

Another Commissioner from the United States on His Way to the Island.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, via Key West, Aug. 22.—Advices have been received here from New York that Mr. Fishback, who acted as secretary of Mr. Calhoun when the latter came to Havana to investigate the case of Dr. Ruiz and report to the President about the situation in the island, has received from the American administration a special mission to be fulfilled in Cuba.

It is said that Mr. Fishback left New York on Wednesday last on board of the American steamer Yumuri, which will arrive here on Monday. A report is current also that he is already in Havana and that Consul General Lee is keeping his presence here a secret. What is certainly true is that he left New York last week for Havana and that his trip has been involved in such mystery at Washington that very few persons knew it and not the slightest suspicion about it has been aroused in any newspaper office. I have read a letter received from a very respectable firm in New York in which these facts are reported and there cannot be the least doubt about them.

It is more probable that Mr. Fishback will arrive tomorrow, as it would be difficult either for him or for Consul General Lee to conceal his presence here. Mr. Fishback is not only well known in Havana for his conspicuous rôle in the Ruiz investigation, but has many acquaintances among important persons, facilitated by his excellent knowledge of the Spanish tongue.

At the American Consulate questions with regard to Mr. Fishback's trip to Havana elicited no information.

AS CRUEL AS WEYLER HIMSELF.

General Felipe Martinez Called to Cuba to Assist the Governor General.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Havana, via Key West, Fla., Aug. 22.—A sensation has been caused by the news that General Felipe Martinez will arrive soon from Spain, called to Cuba by General Weyler. Martinez has a reputation for cruelty comparable only with that of Weyler himself. He was Chief of Police of Havana several years ago, and he has grossly treated the Cuban population, using largely the torture of El Componte, and shooting people in the streets of the capital without any trial. The Cuban families are panic-stricken over his coming. Weyler is reported to have said in the palace after receiving the news of Martinez's departure from Spain:

"Men like Martinez and Fonsdeviela are the sort we need here."

The war is waging fiercely in Puerto Principe Province. The Town of Dos Marias has been sacked and partly burned by the insurgents after a desperate resistance by the garrison. The Spanish commander, Manuel Barcelo, made a heroic stand against the assailants, and when he could not fight any longer in the streets he retreated to the forts, which he held. The Cubans, after sacking the town, retired, and praised Barcelo's bravery.

At Arroyo del Muerto, in the same province, the Spanish Battalion of Cadiz had a hard fight with the Cubans, who were under General Lope Recio Loynaz, commander of the insurgent army in Puerto Principe Province. The Spaniards, after several hours' fighting, retreated in good order to Puerto Principe City through the plantations of Aurora Jigeci and Santa Rita. The insurgents kept firing on the Spanish rear guard until the battalion entered the town. The losses were heavy on both sides.

At San Lorenzo and Las Delicias, Puerto Principe, the Spanish Battalion of Puerto Rico had two skirmishes with the insurgents and lost fifteen soldiers killed and twenty-nine wounded.

A big Cuban expedition is reported to have successfully landed in Pinar del Rio Province. Several strong combats took place on the northern coast, where the expedition landed. Large Spanish forces were sent from Havana to Pinar del Rio to help the Spaniards against the expedition.

A Cuban hospital has been raided by the Spanish near Havana and sixteen Cuban soldiers, sick and wounded, were slain.

Generals Ahumada and Moncada of the Spanish army are both sick from yellow fever. The sanitary condition is awful among the Spaniards. In the military hospitals in Havana the scarcity of food makes the situation worse. The troops, in following the orders of Weyler, plunder the farms in the province and steal the cattle which were reserved to supply the city. They bring the cattle here to feed to the sick Spanish soldiers in the hospitals and report the animals as captured from the insurgents.

At Pinar del Rio the condition of the pacificos is desperate. Whole towns also are starving at Guane, in that province, and the Cuban families are feeding on dogs. Not even vegetables can be obtained.

Reports from Matanzas also reveal the terrible misery of the country people. The Spanish battalion of American arrived yesterday in Matanzas City, escorting a large number of starving pacificos. They could hardly walk, and were beaten by the soldiers when they fainted. Hundreds died on the road.

TALK OF SECRET NEGOTIATIONS

Report at Madrid That United States Is Planning to Secure Commercial Concessions for Neutrality.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Madrid, Aug. 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by W. R. Hearst.]—A correspondent telegraphs from San Sebastian an interview with a distinguished diplomat who thinks solution of the crisis was imposed by the United States, which is anxious not to interrupt the course of important secret negotiations now existing. The diplomat considers it probable that a conflict will be prevented by Spain granting commercial concessions in exchange for the neutrality and good offices of the United States.

The same correspondent says an important personage declares the negotiations now existing have as a basis the Foster-Canovas 1891 commercial convention, whose denunciation by Canovas was the origin of the coolness in the relations between Spain and the United States. He adds the Yankees now ask greater concessions, promising to guarantee in exchange Spanish dominion in Cuba. A provisional tariff might contribute success to the negotiations.

The personage says Foster might come to Spain to negotiate the treaty.

CUBAN PRISONERS DYING FAST.

Spanish Penal Station Death Rate Greater than the Supply of Coffins.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Liverpool, Aug. 22.—The British steamer Niger has arrived here from the Island of Fernando Po, on the west coast of Africa, where is situated one of the Spanish penal stations. It left Fernando Po on July 19, at which time it reports the Cuban and Philippine exiles were dying so rapidly that coffins could not be obtained in which to bury them. The authorities supplied some, the bottoms of which opened on hinges. In these the bodies would be placed and lowered into the earth. Then by a manipulation of the ropes the coffin would be raised, the weight of the body causing the bottom to open and the corpse to drop to the bottom of the grave. Then the coffin would be hauled out to be used again when the occasion arose.

Uruguay's Civil War Continues.

Montevideo, Aug. 22.—As has been expected for the last fortnight the peace negotiations between the government and the insurgents, which began on June 20, when an armistice was concluded, have failed, and it is officially announced that the war will go on.

WILL FORCE A CRISIS

Græco-Turkish Situation Must Come to a Head Soon.

ENGLAND MAKES A MOVE.

Sends Fresh Instructions to Sir Philip Currie.

ARMENIANS CAUSE ANXIETY

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 22.—A mass meeting was held in Trafalgar square this afternoon to protest against the cruel treatment of prisoners in Spanish jails. It was thought that the meeting might be provocative of an Anarchist demonstration, but this did not prove to be the case, although there was some trouble growing out of an improvised pro-Spain meeting that was held close to where the anti-Spain speakers were holding forth.

There were, perhaps, 5,000 persons assembled at the time set for the meeting, a majority of whom had been drawn to the scene by curiosity and who were completely indifferent to the object of the promoters of the gathering. A large number of detectives and policemen were scattered through the crowd.

The conductors of the meeting were chiefly London Socialists who are not known to fame, and who seemed to be consumed with a desire to disavow any connection with the Anarchists.

One speaker who had the temerity to declare that he was an Anarchist found himself interrupted by one of his companions on the platform, who vigorously pulled his coat-tails and apparently warned him not to further commit himself in that direction.

Letters of sympathy were read from Henri Rochefort, editor of the Paris Intransigeant, James Keir Hardie, an ex-member of Parliament, and others.

The best speakers earnestly and effectively denounced the cruelties perpetrated by the Spaniards, while the others indulged in rodomontades, declaring their intention to make England ring and to set Europe aflame. This tickled the crowd, with the exception of some of the less enthusiastic.

One of the speakers made a veiled reference to Golli, the Anarchist who killed Prime Minister Canovas, and this excited the enthusiasm of some of the listeners, but many in the crowd, not understanding what was being referred to, wondered what the cheering was for.

Dr. Aveling, who also addressed the crowd, made a violent attack upon the late Señor Canovas, who, he declared, had been executed, while Golli was murdered.

Towards the close of the meeting an opposition gathering was started near by. Those taking part in this latter meeting became boisterous, and finally mobbed and hooted the anti-Spanish speakers. One of the latter being struck, felled his assailant to the ground. The police were quickly in evidence, and protected those whom the Spanish sympathisers would have mobbed had it not been for them. For a time it looked as though there was going to be a riot, but order was soon restored.

The anti-Spanish meeting ultimately adopted a resolution denouncing the Spanish cruelties, after which the chairman appealed to the crowd to subscribe the sum of £500 for the relief of the Spanish refugees. The appeal excited laughter in the crowd, which almost immediately scattered. The chairman succeeded, however, in obtaining £7 ($35).

Only a few of the Spaniards who were recently deported from their country on the charge that they were Anarchists participated in the meeting. It is stated that most of them have already left England. While the trouble was going on at the meeting one of the refugees, named Gana, and some of his comrades were mobbed in another direction. The police rescued them, and sent them to their lodgings in a cab.

WILL GIVE HIM ROYAL WELCOME

Russia Makes Lavish Preparations for the Reception of the French President.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 22.—President Faure, who will arrive at Cronstadt tomorrow, will occupy the same apartments at the Peterhof palace as were assigned to Emperor William of Germany. Each evening the park will be illuminated by 400,000 lights, and the illuminations of this city in honor of the French President will be splendid. The sales of flags, colored globes, and lanterns, in anticipation of the President's visit, have already been immense and there is no doubt his reception will be of the heartiest description, more national than that accorded to the Emperor of Germany.

The municipality of St. Petersburg, which spent 10,000 rubles on the latter's visit, will spend 1,000,000 rubles in its efforts to do honor to the President of France. The great bazaars and stores have also been lavish with their decorations, while the decoration of the public buildings has been planned on the most sumptuous scale. The entrance of the town hall has been transformed into an immense pavilion of rich draperies and countless flags and festoons, the whole being surmounted with busts of the Czar, the Czarina, and President Faure, with a background composed of masses of shrubs and foliage. The initials "R. F." (Republic Francaise) and the intertwining of the national flags of Russia and France will form the leading feature of the general decorations.

The central basin of the Alexander Gardens has been converted into luminous fountains, while the trees and lawns have been illuminated. Triumphal arches abound, especially on the Newsky-Prospect.

The visiting French sailors will be entertained lavishly by the management of the leading café concerts and music gardens, who will provide free beer and free cigarets for their refreshment.

A number of banquets have been arranged. At one of them 3,000 persons will be seated. Monster regattas, bicycling meets, and other festivals have been organized in honor of M. Faure.

During the French President's visit to this city military bands will play on all the squares and a choir of 1,000 voices will sing the "Marseillaise" at various points. A fleet of about 150 vessels will take the general public to meet the French squadron when it arrives off Cronstadt.

PANIC IN A PARIS MUSIC HALL.

Spectators See Flames on the Stage and Make a Mad Rush for the Exit.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Paris, Aug. 22.—The cinematographe, which caused the recent fatal fire at the Grand Bazaar de Charité, was today the cause of another fire which occurred at the Parisiana, a music hall. As soon as the spectators saw the flames they became panic stricken and rushed for the street. A number of women were so badly frightened that they fainted. The firemen arrived promptly and quenched the flames. Some persons were injured in the rush, but none of them seriously. The fire did little damage.

London, Aug. 22.—Special dispatches from Constantinople say that the meeting of the peace conference tomorrow is likely to develop a crisis. It is understood that Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, has received fresh instructions, the nature of which will be developed at the meeting.

According to other dispatches the revolutionary threats of the Armenians are causing some anxiety. The Armenian quarters of the city are specially patrolled and other precautions taken. It is said also that the Armenian patriarch has discovered the action of the agitators, apologized profusely and humbly to the Sultan, and prepared an encyclical denouncing the bomb throwers, which was read in all the Armenian churches today.

Dispatches from Canea say that the Ethnike Hetairia (brotherhood) has been very active of late in Crete trying to sow the seeds of dissension, and has secured the election of its nominee as President of the Cretan Assembly.

NEW RELIGIOUS SECT IN RUSSIA

Members Believe Their Souls Can Only Be Saved by the Neglect of Their Bodies.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Moscow, Aug. 22.—A new religious sect has been founded in the Province of Saratov, in the southeastern part of Russia. It is called the Panjaschkovtzi, after its founder, whose name is Panjaschko, and its central idea is that there is in every human being an immortal soul imprisoned in a devil-owned body. The members of the sect therefore believe that the body ought to be neglected, and they do not wash themselves, comb their hair, or change their garments. They will eat anything, frequently partaking of offal. Their houses are never cleaned, with the result that they live in indescribable filth. Only the most primitive morality is observed by them. The sect is finding willing converts among the peasants of the province.

SAYS SAGASTA WILL BE PREMIER

General Dominguez Declares That the Liberals Will Return to Power in Spain.

Paris, Aug. 22.—General López Dominguez, who was Spanish Minister of War in the last Cabinet of Señor Sagasta, is now in Paris. In the course of an interview he has deeply deplored the death of Señor Canovas del Castillo, particularly because of the war in Cuba and the general disorganization of politics in Spain. He regards General de Azcarraga, the new Premier, as a clever and tactful man, but does not believe that he will be able to replace Señor Canovas, as the dual task of being the head of the government and also the head of the Conservative party is a heavy one.

In the opinion of General Dominguez, circumstances will necessitate the return of Señor Sagasta to power.

GREEKS WANT MORE FIGHTING.

Mass Meeting at Athens Urges King George to Resume Hostilities Against Turkey.

Athens, Aug. 22.—A meeting of over 3,000 people held here today adopted an address to King George urging him and the government to reject the proposed peace treaty between Greece and Turkey and to resume the hostilities which were interrupted by the truce. The entire press, however, and a great majority of the public of Athens condemn the agitation for a resumption of the war.

CHICAGO SAVANT AT MOSCOW.

Dr. Nicholas Senn Reads a Paper Before the International Medical Congress.

Moscow, Aug. 22.—At the second general assembly of the international medical congress today Dr. Nicholas Senn of Chicago read a paper.

Anti-Jewish Riots in Bohemia.

Pilsen, Bohemia, Aug. 22.—The disturbances begun on Friday by the fanatical opponents of the Jews were resumed yesterday. They arose from a quarrel between a German-Jewish student named Hartmann and a Bohemian student named Schmidt. While the police were escorting Hartmann from the town hall an anti-Jewish mob attacked them, and then smashed all the windows in the synagogue, the Jewish schools, and the houses of the best known Jews. The authorities called out the military to suppress the riots.

Good Rains in India.

London, Aug. 23.—The Times' correspondent at Simla says that good rains have fallen everywhere throughout India except in the districts of Bombay and Deccan, and the crops promise to be exceptionally large. The numbers on the relief list are steadily diminishing, and evidences of famine are rapidly disappearing.

Grants Reciprocity to Belgium.

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Times from Brussels says the official Moniteur announces that Great Britain has granted to Belgian products the same privileges of entering Canada that have been already granted to those of Germany.

Serious Fire at Athens.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 22.—A dispatch from Athens says that a large block of buildings adjoining the National Bank in that city has been burned. No details are given.

DIES TO SAVE WIFE.

Thomas Arnold Hit by a Pan-Handle Mail Train.

LEAPS BEFORE AN ENGINE

Accident Occurs at Englewood-on-the-Hill Station.

IS A ROCK ISLAND EMPLOYE.

Before the eyes of his wife and two small children, Thomas Arnold, 6917 Laflin street, a railroad man, was instantly killed yesterday morning on the tracks of the Panhandle road at Sixty-ninth and Leavitt streets.

Mr. Arnold, thinking his wife was standing in a dangerous position, had started across the track to save her, when he was struck by the fast mail train from the city, his crushed and lifeless body being hurled to the ground at his wife's feet. Mrs. Arnold fainted at the sight, and when she rallied in a nearby house was told her husband had been taken to a hospital. Not until the middle of the afternoon did she learn the truth, when she was told her husband's lifeless body lay at the place of Undertaker Dahlgren at 5820 Wentworth avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, with their two little children, had gone to the Englewood-on-the-Hill station of the Panhandle to take a local train for Blue Island to spend the day with friends. The train they intended to take was due there at 10:38, and when the fast mail was seen coming from the city they thought it was their train. Mrs. Arnold stepped across to the west side of the tracks, to the side opposite the track used by the north-bound trains.

Arnold Signals the Train.

Arnold waved his umbrella, as the train did not seem to be slackening speed, as though to give the engineer notice there were passengers wishing to board the train, and then attempted to dart across the track to join his wife, leaving the children on the platform in front of the station. No one knows what passed through his mind at the moment, but from the look on his face Mrs. Arnold believes he thought she was standing too near the track and darted across in an effort to save her.

He was not quick enough. The pilot of the engine caught his right leg as he took the last step. His leg was broken in two places, and his body fell against the piston head, which hurled him to the ground with great violence. Some projecting portion of the engine grazed the side of his head, inflicting a scalp wound and fracturing the skull. Nearly every bone in his body was broken.

The train sped on, and Mrs. Arnold stood alone beside her husband's body. Clasping her hands to her head she reeled a moment and then fell in a swoon among the tall weeds and grass in the ditch beside the tracks.

Couple Only Recently Married.

The terrible accident had brought an end to happiness that began for her only last March, when as Mrs. Meyer, a widow with two children to support, she had become the wife of Arnold, who for twenty-five years had been employed by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific road as timekeeper, having charge of the pay rolls of the engineers and firemen running on the road.

But Mrs. Arnold was unaware of the blow that had fallen upon her. While she was still unconscious the body of her husband was taken away, and either through ignorance of the facts or through a wish to be merciful to the stricken woman bystanders told her he had been badly hurt and taken to a hospital.

Dazed and unable to comprehend what had happened, the two children, a boy of 6 and a girl of 7, went home with their mother, who remained in ignorance of the fate of Mr. Arnold until the news was broken to her by neighbors in the afternoon.

Among the witnesses to the accident were Thomas King, 6918 Laflin street; Frank Holton, 6817 Robey street; O. F. Langohr, 6715 Halsted street; and Policeman John Miller. These will be cited as witnesses at the Coroner's inquest to be held today. King is a conductor on a Sixty-ninth street trolley car, and lives directly across the street from Mrs. Arnold.

ENGLAND'S HOLD ON TRANSVAAL

Oom Paul's Government Refuses to Recognize the Suzerainty of Great Britain.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 22.—The statement made by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, in the House of Commons, on Aug. 4, that it was impossible to arbitrate the question of Great Britain's suzerainty over the Transvaal, which had been established by convention, on the ground that such a course would be unprecedented between a suzerain power and its subordinate, has excited much indignation in the Transvaal.

The matter was debated by the Volksraad, and several members declared that British suzerainty did not exist. The question will be again raised on Tuesday next.

Meetings have been held in Pretoria and elsewhere in the Transvaal at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the stand taken by Mr. Chamberlain. It was these resolutions which probably elicited the articles recently published by the Berlin newspapers declaring that the Transvaal does not recognize Great Britain's claim to suzerainty.

ARMENIANS THREATEN TURKS.

Say They Will Establish Universal Anarchy on the Last Day of August.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Constantinople, Aug. 22.—The Ambassadors here recently received simultaneously a circular signed by the Armenian Revolutionary committee complaining that the powers had done nothing for their nation, which was approaching ruin. Continuing, the circular said:

"Europe has remained mute at the tears mothers have shed over their murdered children. We have therefore resolved to establish universal anarchy on the 31st of August, the day the destroyer of our nation ascended the throne. Take measures for the safety of your fellow-subjects, whom we do not wish to harm. We are resolved to die rather than to continue our suffering."

HANDS and ARMS

Were Covered with Salt Rheum—Became Discouraged, But Was Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"My mother was troubled with salt rheum. She was so badly afflicted that she could not do any work. Her hands were covered with running sores, which were very painful. The eruptions also appeared on her feet and about her eyes. She tried various prescriptions, but she continued to grow worse and became discouraged. She then thought she would try Hood's Sarsaparilla, having heard a great deal about it. She began taking it and her improvement commenced very soon. She continued its use until she was entirely well, and she seldom has any trouble with salt rheum since that time, and whenever she feels any symptoms of it a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla soon restores her to good health." ESSE E. MAPLESTONE, 358 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood P
Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills; easy to take, easy to operate.

OVER THE PASS.

Joaquin Miller Ascends the Mighty Chilkoot and Describes the Scenery.

GRANITE, SNOW, AND ICE.

Illustrations of the Marvelous Pluck and Energy of the Gold-Seekers.

TRAVELING ON THE YUKON.

Hardships Are Practically Ended When Chilkoot Is Crossed and the River Reached.

DISCOVERY OF AN EASIER ROUTE.

[SPECIAL BY JOAQUIN MILLER.]

Head of Lake Bennett, Alaska, Aug. 2, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—I write by the bank of what is already a big river, at its fountain head—the mighty Yukon—the second, if not the first, of American rivers. We have crossed the summit, passed this pass terrible and Crater Lake, and Long Lake, and Linderman Lake, and now I sit down to tell the story of the pass, while the man who is to take us down the river, 600 miles to the Klondike, loads his big scow with cattle, brought from Seattle, Wash.

We started very early from Sheep Crossing to cross the pass, as it threatened rain. The clouds closed right down upon us and blocked the pass before us and the sun above us. And, what was strange for Alaska, they were not the whitest of white. We questioned one another if it might not be the presence of so many eager men here, so many camps, so much contention here, that has presented this plant of dark clouds, for I well remember that the clouds were white. But when we began to plow and plod and make familiar with nature, then nature grew dark and staring in the face.

We walked briskly up through a mile or two of stumps cut higher than your head, where snow was, and then simply granite, snow, and raging flood. The day and night had been sultry, almost hot. This had let loose the babbling tongues of ten thousand streams; there was a song in the granite world above and about us; and more than that, it was not only difficult, but dangerous, to cross the floods before us, as we arrived from the string of Yosemites and lifted our faces to the cloud-blocked granite pass.

Life and Activity.

There has been more life and action about here than the world knows about. Thousands and thousands of people have passed this range the last six months going to the Klondike. Men, women, and even children, and thousands of tons of supplies.

An example of the activity along here: A man named Burns, a Canadian, schemer of restless energy, set up an elevator here last fall, and used it with great results till the snow faded away last winter. He brought things up the stream that debouches at Dyea, passed Sheep Camp, till right here, within a mile of the pass, then with horse power he raised it to the summit on a sort of street car sled, where he had it carried forward to the head of navigation on the Yukon, near where we now write our letters, while waiting for the barge that is to bear us to the Klondike to push off. So you see that there is only about a mile where horses and mules do not carry, but that mile! It is magnificent. We have scaled the snowy, steep, slippery, and sliding baby avalanche; we have waded through tumbling ice brooks, where we had to hold to one another; but now, as we stood fronting that granite built and cloud mountain pass before us, we felt that there was work, and terrible work, before us, especially if the threatened rain fell. Fortunately for myself, the head of the expedition had said before starting: "I have employed a man to carry your load. You see, you have proved that any man who will can come right along, and that is all you were asked to do, and all that you undertook to do. The rest is merely a question of a few dollars." So I was not burdened. But we were the only ones who were not. We were the only party that ever climbed the Chilkoot Pass without packs on our backs. People turned to look at us, retaining packers. And yet no accident of a serious nature is recorded here.

Resting a little time, the clouds lifted, and we looked up. What a glorious spectacle and what a splendid example of American manhood. It made my heart thrill and throb with pride in my great people. Away up where an eagle might pause and poise his wings with care, we saw below the clouds, against the clouds, and even in the clouds, the brave men climbing and climbing with their packs, pike in hand, holding on with the one hand, holding the pike with the other. Sixty pounds, seventy-five, 100, and in one case a giant French courier with 200 pounds.

Magnificent Manhood.

I never saw such exalted manhood—pure, unselfish, brave, and glorious American manhood—in my life. All the pictures that have been painted by word or on easel, or even in imagination, of Napoleon and his men climbing the Alps are but childish playthings in comparison. We raised a shout and up the line it ran, the long, steep, and tortuous lines that reached from a bluff about us on and over and up till it lost itself in the clouds. And still down from out clouds the shout and cry of exultation from those brave conquerors came back and only died away when the distance made it impossible to be heard longer. An now we began to ascend. It was not so hard as it seemed. The stupendous granite mountain, the home of the avalanche and the father of glaciers, melted away before us as we ascended, and in a single hour of brisk climbing we stood against the summit, or rather, between the big granite blocks that mark the summit. As I said before, the pass is not so formidable as it looks, and it is not half so formidable as represented. But, mark you, it is no boy's play, no man's play. It is a man's and a big, strong man's honest work and takes strength of body and nerve of soul.

Right in the pass and within ten feet of a snowbank that has not perished perhaps for a thousand years, I picked and ate a little strawberry, and as I rested and roamed about a bit, looking down into the brightly blue lakes that feed the headwaters of the Yukon, I gathered a little sunflower, a wild hyacinth, and a wild pea blossom for my buttonhole. This is not only a big land, but a big-hearted land, a grand land, a savage land of savage contrasts, a land that is grand and glorious even in its savagery. As we pulled ferns and swapped estimates as to the age and area of the various glaciers that broke their icy chasms and lifted their broken walls of ice on the heights about us, a raven of great size and voice flew between us, headed from the winds that began to blow coldly and keenly from the blue lakes below us. He was not heading for the Klondike.

Grandeur of the Scenery.

And now we began to advance—hardships, burdens, care, doubt, all these were behind us. We had crossed the one dreaded pass in Alaska. At a little turn in the granite walled pass, where bacon, flour, beans, and so on were piled even more profusely than all along, we were asked to look down in and through the pass by which we had come from tidewater. It was worth all we had endured. On either hand there surged and swelled the great white and broken walls of the glacier, and close by lay coming avalanches. To get down to plain detail: On the left hand and back towards "God's country" there lay the remains and the débris of bold Mr. Burns who built the elevator till warm weather melted the snows and made his venture worthless, while to the other hand, right near our feet, lay the lakes. I like people who like to talk of lakes. They are so often such men as would like to or at least should take a bath in one of them and be glad with mother nature. Away down a mile distant over the deep world of solid snow at the bank of the lake lay a boat and the running gear of a big wagon. This was Crater Lake, two miles long, and the bluest of blue lakes I ever saw; a sort of intense green. Then another lake, and still another, but we kept on till we came to Lake Linderman, and here we built our first camp fire and drank our coffee made by our own hands from the waters of the wonderful Yukon. Plenty of good, sound ground to sleep upon! Not so many tents as at our last night's bivouac the other side of Chilkoot pass, but perhaps 100. Boats are built here. There is a sawmill near by, but the demand for boats is bigger than the supply, and you might have to wait a month to get one.

The head of our expedition shows amazing energy, and, although worn to the bone by these last two days in making a pass which is said to be twenty-eight miles when it is really quite forty, he is at work at once, and as we gather about the bright and odorous camp fire he informs us that we push on in the morning down the Yukon. He will take Indian couriers to bring back letters. Such a sleep after the exertions behind us, disturbed, however, by the poor Indians, who took their hard-earned money to a "dead-fall" at hand and soon were howling drunk in the little City of Gents at the head of navigation in the great Yukon mining district. This place is also very pretty, and it is to be hoped that the Indians are good-natured and willing to hurt no one.

Graves by the Wayside.

I find here only two graves—one that of a man who, losing his supplies on a raft that was wrecked, blew out his brains, and the other that of a little child. We still have a wall of snow about us, here at the beginning of our inland voyage, and the streams are booming, but we have decided to not wait for a boat of our own, but to go down tomorrow in the Black Briar. As I write the Black Briar lies tied up before the door of our tent, which we have pitched on the sand of what is called Long Beach. We sailed on down over the first lake, Linderman, five miles and then made the portage, carrying our bags and bundles in our hands on to the shore of Lake Bennett. Here it is proposed we embark on a scow loaded with cattle by the indefatigable Burns, the man who built the elevator at the Chilkoot Pass, and the man who is the synonym of energy here, a Scotch-Irishman. He promises to land us at the Klondike capital in ten hours. We are troubled, as we cannot send a courier back up the river to this point. We are told that the Yukon is so swift that no boatmen, not even Indians, venture to paddle up its swift waters. So you will have to wait for news from the Klondike a little longer. We are now told that it takes less than ten hours to reach Dawson, the capital of Klondike. To come back up this river and out this way it takes about thirty days. Still we shall send a courier, for THE TRIBUNE wants to know, and has a right to know, and shall know as soon as we can let it know.

It is raining now a little, the very first rain that has fallen on us. How fortunate we are, and how grateful. It is announced now that we sail down the Yukon in a few minutes. I look away down the great river and see summits and summits of great rugged peaks, but no snow. There is a broad field of snow across the river. Away up the cloud-capped hills on either side are stretched and striped as Jacob's kine, but down the way we are to pass the granite gates are open to the approach of summer.

Miller Delayed a Little.

Postscript—We are delayed a little, as often if not always happens, and as we are, so says Captain Burns, on the eve of pushing off, a line of sturdy and rugged men rush on the boat with axes on their shoulders. They are manly and strong young men, but hungry. Each man has an ax on his shoulder. There are about twenty of them. You remember we wrote in a former letter from the head of tidewater, the other side of Chilkoot Pass, now happily behind us, that there had been bright accounts of a new road around the old steep and starry Chilkoot. We also wrote there was a great congestion of gold hunters at the start of this new road; men trying to sell outfits for next to nothing and return, etc. Well, these ax-men are from this end, the finest road, and the whole command of about twenty strong young fellows assert in one voice that the new road is O. K., a good horse trail, and twenty miles shorter than the old Chilkoot, besides being 1,000 feet lower; grass plenty for stock, wood, water, etc., and a string of lakes. The lakes empty into this, the Yukon River, almost forty miles below us here. This is good news and true news, yet I am glad I climbed the cloud-capped Chilkoot. This new pass only illustrates how new and almost unknown is Alaska. Hurrah for the American! All he wants is the gold ahead and he will get there. This news has thrown this camp of boat-builders into a high state of hilarity. Yet it spoils their business at this point and will leave this upper end of the Yukon as empty of life as a dead man's hand. These men, some of them new from Skaguay, say that 500 men are there, 400 horses, and untold supplies.

WEARY MARCH TO CHILKOOT.

Description of the Picturesque Country and the Journey to the Mines.

[SPECIAL BY JOAQUIN MILLER.]

Sheep Camp, Chilkoot Pass, Alaska, Aug. 1, via San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 22.—Here you are, Mr. Merryman, here you are! I think I was about shouldering my bag of traps and tricks for the Klondike, looking away up the starry bluff at our line of white bags and the men who looked in the far distant end of the line like creeping white mice under the black, steep bluff, in my last hurried screed.

Well, I trudged along over the slippery rocks and sea slime and sand; no shells under foot; fishes leaping in the air all along by the dark gray sea bank.

Half a mile under my seventy pound bag, and I began to get out of slime and onto solid land; then a bank of mammoth English primroses. My boots became yellow from the primrose blossoms, reaching almost to my knees. Think of blossoms like that in Alaska.

A kingfisher, such as you see almost anywhere in America, flew by, screaming wildly as he went. Then other land birds, strange to me. Then I soon came to a tall, red honeysuckle. I saw no bees, though I turned aside and searched eagerly. I can only say that it was a splendid place for bees.

Pretty soon I came to tall, green grass, and saw horses and mules feeding—and fat, too. Then I met a wagon, fat horses, and a white driver. He wanted a load. I rested, sat down on my bag, as the ground here was warm and dry, and the grass and flowers most pleasant, and looked back at the City of Mexico, still unloading. There was a big boat load of women landing now, and I advised the teamster to drive on and pick them up as I again shouldered my load. It was a little heavier now, and I did not walk so fast. The fact is, I had more than seventy pounds, having agreed to carry a Winchester rifle for a man while he went back to look after his pack.

Flowers and Birds.

A mile or so, and I came to the outer edge of a canvas city; piles on piles of primroses. There are plenty of birds and blossoms. A prettier walk than I found here on the bank of this swift river of birds and blossoms could not be found in the United States. It reminded me of our Bunker Hill camp at Los Gatos, Cal. The day was quite as warm as at Los Gatos, and the scene quite as flowery; only on the hillside there were great gardens of snow instead of gardens of grapes and prunes.

A great many Indian families live all along here. The children look much like Chinese children, and are clean and industrious. These Indians nearly all have pretty cabins, stoves, and bedsteads. Some old women sat by the doors knitting socks.

I bought two pairs of good socks, such as mother used to knit in Oregon, for 50 cents each. When I paid for them and was picking up my pack, an Indian wanted to help, as teamsters and packers, black and white and red and brown, had offered to do all the morning, and I declined. When I declined to let them carry the pack, the old women were delighted, and cheered me, as much as our Indians allow themselves to cheer. This made me feel that perhaps I look out of place and eccentric with a big pack at my age; and maybe was overdoing things.

I fell to thinking, as I trudged along, of the beautiful and sunny river bank of blossoms, through the city of tents, Indian cabins, and people as plentiful now as in a city. The kodak man of torture and impudence was all along here.

My pack got heavier and heavier. I took off my necktie and tied it to my handkerchief and put the two around the bag and the strip over my shoulder. In a very few miles of this pleasant walk in the sweet air I began to feel all right, to rest as it seemed, under my load. I felt that the Klondike question, so far as a poor man getting there goes, was settled for me in the affirmative.

Nobody Left Alone.

Even poor men, the poorest, are rarely, if ever, alone along here, and I see no practical good in doing that which no poor man wants to or will do under any stress, be he ever so poor or friendless.

Do not be displeased at this, or disappointed, as I said at setting out I am not doing this for fun, but having heard and seen it said and written so often that "this is no place for a poor man," I wanted to prove that a poor man has as much right along here, and as many opportunities, as any man. I shall not forget the purpose of my venture and shall not be diverted from it at all by being in company with other scribes, even though they should be equipped as the agents of a Rothschild.

The head of the Examiner-Journal special party turned back upon the ship at Dyea Town, and I, after rearranging my pack and cutting it down from seventy-five to fifty-five pounds, came right along with the packers that he had employed—three white men, a Japanese, and one Indian. He pays 20 cents per pound to have provisions carried over to the head waters of the Yukon, twenty-four miles.

Leaving Dyea we tramped along in line almost a mile through the pleasantest of shady woods, summery, and sweet with flowers as high as my head on either hand. Pretty log cabins with Indians about the doors, old women knitting, girls drying fish, men mending nets and boats—a brighter scene, or more cheering, I do not hope to see; a hundred or more of white tents, piles of bacon and flour, and lots of little stoves and men cooking. Truly, if this had been Mill Valley or my own woods on the heights, the scene would not have been more pretty and homelike.

Tall cottonwood trees moaned and moaned in the rising wind, clouds gathered, and it began to threaten rain. I also began to feel the dreaded mousquito as we struck the thick woods. Pretty soon a swift and shallow and shifting river, exactly like the old Platte in color, was reached. Two Irishmen kept a boat, as the bridge had gone down before the flood, and into it I put my people and packs.

"Hold the boat, Kelly; let her go, Kelly. There now, I told you, Kelly, to hold her."

Would Fight the Poet.

And so the Irishman at the stern kept yelling until I told him to shut up, as Kelly was doing all the work and the boat had already twice been nearly upset in the confusion. I told Kelly to go ahead and not mind the other man, so I had a chance to fight when we got over on the shifting, shelving sand, but I did not like to fight just for fun. I told the man that we could make heaps of money to fight over on the Klondike, and that I would sign articles to fight him there—Queensberry rules.

He got in good humor at once for a moment. But when I handed Kelly, the other man, $3 and took up my pack he wanted to fight more than ever. By the strangest luck I was carrying a gun that had been given to me in the morning, and I got it in shape for action, else that fellow had tried to bang my head.

Only a few miles of good walking up the wooded valley of wildflowers; then glaciers, looming over and hanging down out of the clouds on either side, and the trail becomes most tantalizing. It leads over fields of small granite bowlders so plentiful that your feet do not touch the ground. These round little rolling rocks are all alike in color, character, and ugliness. You must keep your eyes to the work before you or fail. And be as careful as you can you will roll and come to the ground many times. When we had done a mile of this we in a minute entered upon another mile, and so on for hours.

Then woods, steeps, rocks, right into the heavens. The valley faced us now, and the walls of granite shut out the sun and winds.

The water came tumbling down out of the clouds, as at Yosemite; only here the great cataracts are too many to even count them, much less name them. We have here truly a hundred Yosemites—a string of Yosemites for ten miles—except that the walls of granite literally hang over us in places.

Dense woods of small growth, now; many wildflowers, some of giant growth; grass as high as my shoulder—a sort of Kentucky blue grass, and in blossom. Only there is not much of it. I found a few strawberries and some of the best huckleberries I ever ate; and, like everything else in Alaska, they are biggest in the world.

And now how heavy my pack began to grow. All the party had passed me. True, I was never out of sight or sound of people, all of them in camp now; but my people were still going and were far ahead. I passed all sorts of people. Three pretty women, one of them in men's clothes made of buckskin. I passed a party of colored men and met one giant black man along with a Japanese, carrying the outfit that indicated their calling as packers. All sorts of people pack here. It is a good way, if it is a hard way, to earn good money. The Indians are the most numerous as packers. They work their squaws and dogs and children and do well at it. One Indian told me that he makes $50 a day. All his household is dressed as at a picnic.

What largeness all about and above: Such glorious, such unending distances!

And now I begin to feel, under my pack, as I trudge and trudge, often to my knees in the freezing water, that the miles of Alaska are in keeping with the rest of her.

Size of Alaska Miles.

I tell you that an Alaska mile, with a fifty-pound pack on you back and the mud and ice water to your knees, is the biggest mile, the broadest mile, the thickest, longest, and hardest to get through of any mile on earth.

You see, the Russians measured these miles in sleds on the snow where you slide up or down a stream that is buried in snow and ice, and that is swift and easy enough. But when we have to walk over little round bowlders and around blocks of granite, or to climb where it is difficult to get a foothold, it is quite another thing, and the miles in the mud are nearly twice as long as in the frozen and level snow.

Often I sat down to lift my face to the scenery feeling that I must rest or drop in the mud.

Never was I so weary as I was when I looked down at last into a city of tents. The head of the Examiner-Journal expedition, who, like a gentleman, had carried only a rifle all day, met me at the suburbs of the city and led me to the hotel.

Hotel, yes; right here in the heart of the dread Chilkoot Pass is not only a city but a city with two hotels. They are not palace hotels, it is true, but I will wager that no hotel, palace or not, ever gave a meal eaten with more relish than that dinner of mine at the hotel in the city of tents in the heart of the Chilkoot Pass, Alaska.

And the bed? "Yes," said the good landlady, "I will give you Mr. Johnson's bed, in his tent. He has gone over the summit and maybe won't get back tonight; you can all three sleep in there."

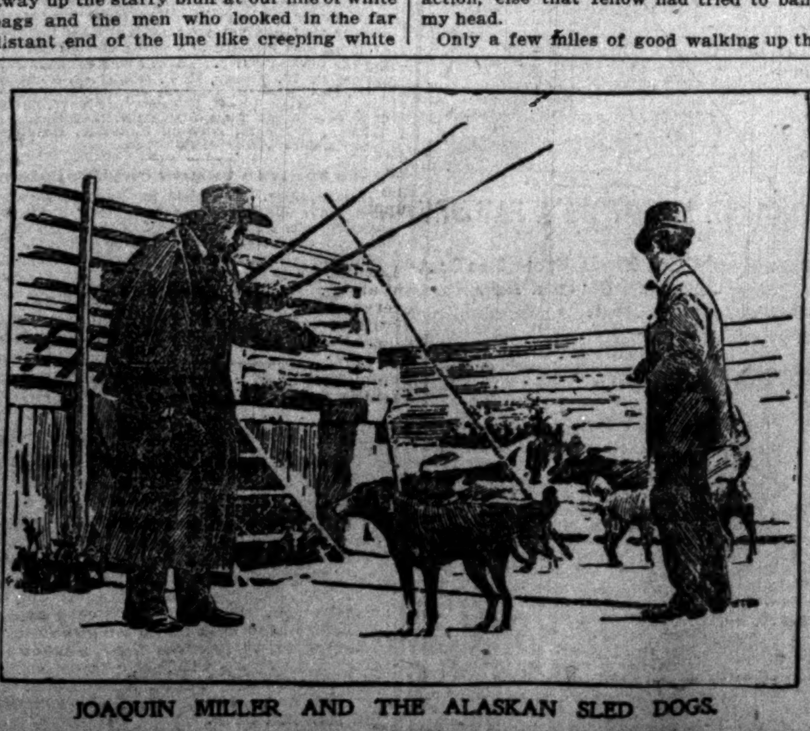
Did you ever hear of such kindness? Her heart, too, like all other things in Alaska, is big, big.

"But if Mr. Johnson should get back?" modestly asked the gentle head of the Examiner-Journal expedition.

"O, you can all four sleep in his bed all the same."

I open this letter again to say that we saw a bee in Johnson's tent, and, on asking our landlady, I learned that there are plenty of wild bees in Alaska.

I may mention as a remarkable thing that here is a city without a graveyard, a fact that speaks mightily for the healthfulness of this climate, and also testifies that the dreaded pass is not responsible, thus far, for any fatalities. This hurried letter goes back by courier.



JOAQUIN MILLER AND THE ALASKAN SLED DOGS.

HUNDREDS SAIL FOR ALASKA.

Departure of the Steamer Queen from Seattle with a Large Passenger List.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The steamship Queen left here at 10:30 this morning for Dyea and Skaguay. It carried 325 passengers, 100 horses, and 1,500 tons of freight. The latter was almost exclusively property of the passengers. Notwithstanding that the departure of steamers for Alaskan ports has now become a daily occurrence, there was a large crowd to see the steamer depart. Those on board were almost entirely from points outside of Washington. All the people from this city who contemplated going to Klondike have already left or decided to defer their departure until spring. The Queen carried, however, all the passengers it had accommodations for, and could have sold more tickets.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 22.—The steamer Danube has started on her voyage to Skaguay Bay with another large crowd of miners for the Klondike and a full cargo of freight. The Danube will on her return make a trip to St. Michael's with materials and men for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Navigation company's Yukon steamer. Sergeant Raven took the necessary equipment for a postoffice at Tagish Lake.

The steamer Coquitland has returned from Dyea and Skaguay. She brings word that a man has been banished from Skaguay by prospectors for attempting to collect a toll of 50 cents from each person crossing a tree which he had felled across a creek on the trail. He was given twelve hours to get out. The day the steamer left five men arrived with $40,000 in gold dust.

MOVEMENTS KLONDIKE STEAMERS.

To Sail from Seattle and Tacoma.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.
Aug. 23	Bristol	St. Michael's.
Aug. 24	Rosalie	Dyea.
Aug. 24	Edith	Dyea.
Aug. 24	Detroit	Dyea.
Aug. 24	Rapid Transit	Dyea.
Aug. 25	George E. Starr	Dyea.
Aug. 25	Noyo	St. Michael's.
Aug. 26	Uotpia	Dyea.
Aug. 27	Willamette	Juneau.
Aug. 27	City of Topeka	Juneau.
Aug. 28	City of Kingston	Dyea.
Aug. 30	Farrallon	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Willamette	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Alki	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Humboldt	St. Michael's
Sept. 5	Rosalie	Dyea.
Sept. 5	Queen	Dyea.
Sept. 10	Cleveland	St. Michael's.
Sept. 10	Portland	Dyea.
Sept. 11	Topeka	Dyea.
Sept. 16	Alki	Dyea.

To Sail from San Francisco.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.
Aug. 25	Navarro	St. Michael's.

To Sail from Victoria.

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.
Aug. 24	Coquittan	Dyea.
Aug. 28	Capilano	Dyea.
Aug. 28	Islander	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Tees	Dyea.

To Arrive at Seattle and Tacoma.

Date.	Steamer.	Port.
Aug. 23	Willamette	Dyea.
Aug. 24	City of Topeka	Juneau.
Aug. 26	Portland	St. Michael's.
Aug. 27	Cleveland	St. Michael's.
Aug. 29	Alki	Dyea.

To Arrive at Victoria.

Date.	Vessel.	Port.
Aug. 24	Bristol	Dyea.
Aug. 26	Rosalie	Dyea.
Aug. 27	Islander	Dyea.
Aug. 28	Capilan	Dyea.
Aug. 29	City of Kingston	St. Michael's.
Sept. 1	Queen	Dyea.
Sept. 1	Danube	Dyea.
Sept. 5	Rosalie	Dyea.
Sept. 11	Tees	Dyea.

Arion Society on a Tour.

The Arion socety of New York passed through Chicago last night on a special train for Milwaukee. The society is taking its annual outing.

RICH MEN BUY MINES

Wealthy New-Yorkers Invest in Klondike Claims.

MANY STRONG COMPANIES

Sixty-four Million Dollars in These Organizations.

RETURNING MINERS' VIEWS.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The interest of New-Yorkers in the Klondike is enormous. Nearly every skyscraper in the down-town district has as a tenant at least one Klondike company. Their aspirations are as high as the building, and such a thing as failure does not enter into consideration.

Even George Gould has become interested in a mining company which, beginning in British Columbia, reached out to Alaska. His name appears with those of Richard P. Lonsberry, Dr. H. Seward Webb, and D. J. Seligman of the banking house of Seligman & Co. in the list of directors of a Canadian development company, having its headquarters at Toronto.

Oliver Sumner Teall, whose spectacular attempt at politics in the slums of the East Side attracted considerable attention some time ago, is interested in a Klondike enterprise. His company is called the New York and Alaska Gold Exploration and Trading company. It has a capital of $1,000,000 and an office at 44 Broadway.

When asked whether his company had any property in Alaska he answered: "We have 1,000 acres along the Copper River and 1,000 acres near the mouth of the Yukon. The titles to these properties are what are known as Indian titles, having come down through several generations of the Indians, who originally occupied the whole country. We have sent a man up there who will secure options on other properties, and then in the early spring our President, Chester R. Hoag, and Secretary John R. Weeks will go up there and decide which of the options we shall take advantage of."

Following is a list of the companies having headquarters here and their capital:

Alaska Klondike Gold Mining company	$ 5,000,000
Pioneer Klondike Syndicate	1,000,000
Bullion Safe Mining company	1,000,000
Yukon-Cariboo British Columbia Gold Mining Development company	5,000,000
New York and Alaska Gold Exploration and Trading company	1,000,000
Kootenay-Cariboo Mining and Investment company	2,500,000
Northwest Mining and Trading company	5,000,000
Yukon Trading, Mining and Exploration company	1,000,000
Munina Alaska Gold Mining company	1,000,000
British-American Gold Mining and Trading company	1,000,000
British North American Trading and Exploration company	5,000,000
Captain Jack Crawford Alaska Prospecting and Mining corporation	1,000,000
Cudahy-Healy-Yukon-Klondike Mining company	25,000,000
Joseph Ladue Gold Mining company	5,000,000
North Star Mining and Development company	5,000,000
Philadelphia and Alaska Gold Mining Syndicate	500,000
The Exploration Syndicate	100,000
Acme Development company	150,000
Total	$64,250,000

MINERS TELL OF THEIR LUCK.

Gold Washed Out of the Placers of the Klondike in Large Quantities.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Many of the returned miners from the Klondike tell in a local paper of the amounts they have cleaned up and what their claims are worth. It is a sort of experience or testimony meeting on paper. Here is what some of them have to say:

Frank Keller, Los Angeles—My claim was only partially worked when I came away, but I was satisfied to sell it for $35,000.

Thomas Moran, Montreal—My gold amounted to $20,000, the proceeds of five years' work. I still have interests in several claims, and a partner is looking after the interests until next spring, when I will go back.

M. N. Murciera, Skelton, Wash.—I came out with about $16,000 and purchased several interests before leaving. I have been in the country three years, and my earnings at claim No. 9 on El Dorado Creek are about $25,000. I worked fifteen men at $15 per day all winter on a claim. I worked three months last winter on a claim that paid $100 per foot, and on some days would get through a square foot of the claim.

Frank Phiscator—I went to the Klondike last autumn, and have returned with $96,000, having worked two claims with nine men three months. I was one of the original discoverers of the El Dorado district.

William Sloane, Nanaimo, B. C.—My claim in the Klondike turned out to be a pretty good one, and I sold out for $52,000.

Albert Fox—It is the biggest thing ever found in the world outside of Australia and California in placer mining. I went there in 1895; went over the mountain in April of that year and spent two summers. We drifted the gravel out in winter and washed the gold from the gulches in summer on Bonanza Creek, near Dawson. My partner, Arthur Cook, staid by the claim and will remain till I return. I brought down 300 ounces. That will be over $50,000, as it will give more than $17 an ounce. We sold one claim for $45,000 and kept another, which we will work when I get back.

Thomas Flack—I have an interest in claims Nos. 14 and 15 on the El Dorado. One partner sold out for $50,000 and another for $55,000. I was offered $50,000, but refused it just before coming out.

SENTIMENT OF THE CANADIANS.

Public Men Do Not Favor Discriminations Against the Americans.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—In reply to inquiries as to whether Americans were welcome in the Klondike, and whether the gold deposits should be held for the subjects of the Queen, Canadian statesmen and editors have answered as follows:

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 19.—I am clearly of the opinion that the lands in the Klondike should and will be open to Americans on the same terms as Canadians, and no restrictions as to bounties or taxes should be imposed which are not applicable to British subjects as well as to foreigners. Customs duties on goods purchased in and imported from foreign countries must be paid by British subjects as well as by foreigners.

GEORGE A. KIRKPATRICK,
Lieutenant Governor, Ontario.

Kingston, Ont., Aug. 20.—In reply to your telegram of this date in reference to the Klondike, I am directed by the Hon. Sir Richard Cartright, acting Prime Minister of the Dominion of Canada, to say that British and American subjects are treated exactly alike, and pay the same fees and taxes.

F. C. T. O'HARA, Private Secretary.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 20.—[Special.]—The feeling in this section of the Dominion about the immigration of American gold seekers into the Klondike is divided. Some are in favor of discriminating against the Americans by way of retaliation for unfriendly legislation toward Canada by Congress. We think the majority, however, are in favor of encouraging the development of the Klondike mines by foreigners as well as Canadians. The regulations of our government, which apply to Canadians and foreigners alike, are generally condemned by all directly interested in the gold mining industry.

EDITOR STAR.

DENIES GOLD MOUNTAIN STORY.

Miss Cora M. Black Says There Is No Foundation for the Metlakahta Island Yarn.

Miss Cora M. Black of Los Angeles, Cal., who is visiting in this city, explodes the story about the reported mountain of gold in the Island of Metlakahta, off the coast of Alaska. The island is the property of a tribe of Indians, having been given them a few years ago by the government as a reservation. Through the missionary endeavors of a Mr. Duncan they have embraced Christianity and have become an industrious, sober, and thrifty lot of people.

The story goes that a short time after the island had been given them it was discovered that a large mountain on it was so fabulously rich in gold as to be a veritable "mountain of gold."

Miss Black, who has visited the island and been all over it, says the story of the mountain of gold is absurd and there is nothing to it.

She has also been up in Alaska, and this is what she says of women going up into the Klondike country:

"I would never go to the Klondike. It is no place for a woman. They cannot wear clothes enough to keep themselves warm. I would not go up into that country for anything in the world."

PREPARING FOR THE KLONDIKE.

"Billy" Parsons, Head Clerk of the Sherman House, Will Go There in the Spring.

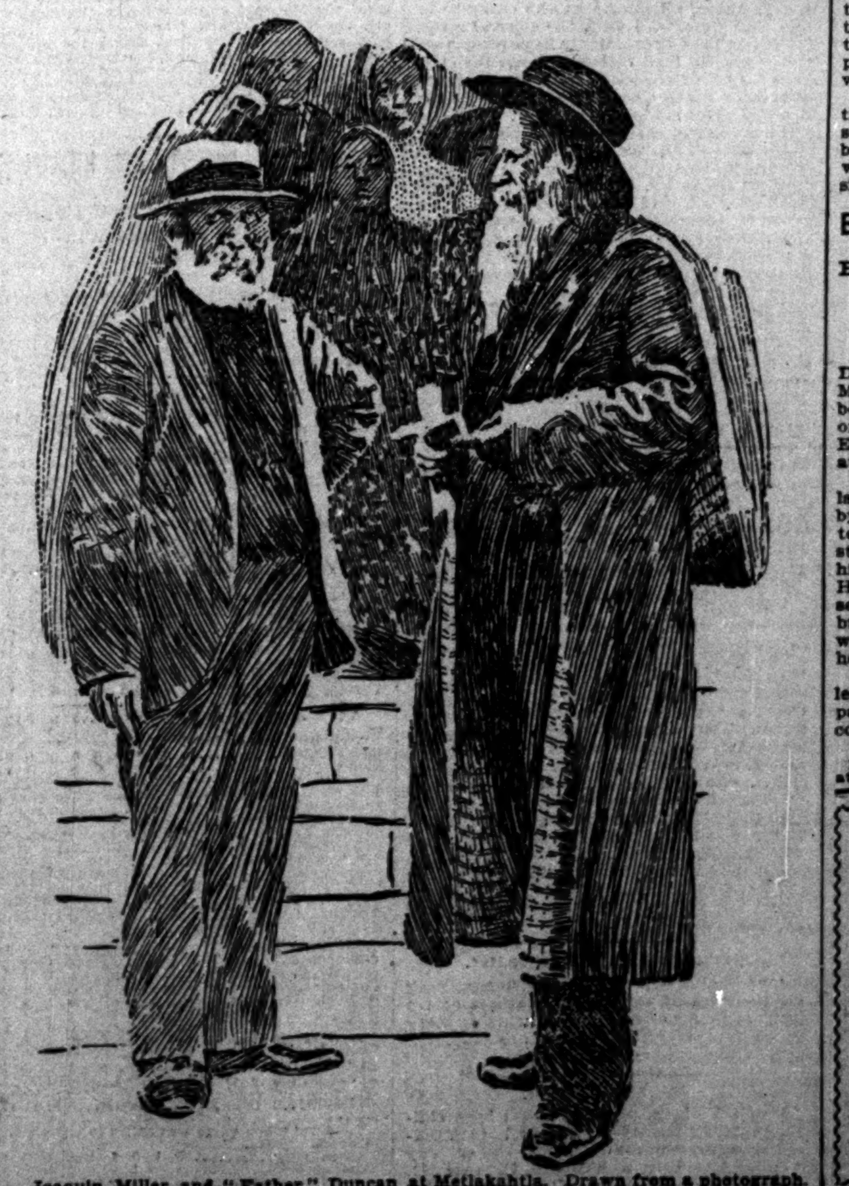
"Billy" Parsons, for eight years head clerk of the Sherman House, is to be one of a party of five to leave for the Klondike in the early spring. Each member of the party is to put $1,500 into the common treasury, beside providing himself with his personal equipment. None of them being practical miners, they have already engaged the services of a man thoroughly versed in the mysteries of the work. The other members of the party are F. W. Parsons of Litchfield, Minn., a brother of "Billy" Parsons; Charles March and Nelson March, brothers, also of Litchfield; and Robert S. Woodbridge of Boston. Mr. Parsons is one of the proprietors of an iron foundry at Litchfield, while the two Marches are members of the bar. Mr. Woodbridge travels for a large Boston mahogany house. They will probably take the river route, although they have carefully considered the overland route. Under the direction of their mining expert they will locate and work what seem like promising bits of ground. They believe the preparations they are making insure for them good results if half that is told of the richness of the Klondike region is true.

MEXICO FEELS NEED OF GOLD.

Diaz and His Cabinet Take Steps to Secure a Larger Supply of Yellow Metal.

Mexico City, Mex., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The action of the Mexican government at the Cabinet meeting held on Friday last has not yet been made officially public. However, the policy of the government will be to encourage gold mining in every particular and to prevent the exportation of the yellow metal from the country. Exemption is to be granted from every form of federal, state, and municipal taxation to all gold miners, and a heavy and practically prohibitory tax is to be imposed to prevent exportation of gold. The annual production of gold in Mexico today is about $3,000,000. Under such law as outlined it would quickly rise to $10,000,000 and over.

THE POET AND THE FRIEND OF THE INDIANS.



Joaquin Miller and "Father" Duncan at Metlakahtla. Drawn from a photograph.

GO OVER THE FALLS.

Three Men Meet an Awful Fate at Niagara Cataract.

TWO ARE FROM CHICAGO.

Sailboat Gets Caught in Current and They Perish.

WATCHED BY THOUSANDS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Three men were swept to death over the Horseshoe Falls at 5 o'clock this afternoon in the presence of the thousands of people who fill the great free parks on both sides of the river on Sunday afternoon.

The Dead.

BUSH, WARREN, Chicago.
GLASNER, CHARLES, Chicago.
WEBER, FRANK, Buffalo.

The people on shore noticed a sailboat with three occupants at a point in the river where such craft are seldom seen, and as it appeared to be going farther and farther down the stream on the current their gaze was naturally riveted on it. When the boat passed the first reef above the islands it was clear to all that a disaster was imminent unless some remarkable circumstance intervened to save the boat and its occupants.

Suddenly the men in the boat seemed to realize the awful fate that stared them in the face and their oars were seen to splash in the water. That told those on shore that the men no longer depended on their sail to carry them out of danger, but the manner in which the oars splashed explained only too truly how terribly excited were the men in the boat.

Boat Capsizes.

They rowed with all their strength, but the suction of the terrible current was too much for them, and as their downward course continued they were swept over another reef and their boat capsized.

The people who stood on the Dufferin Islands, Canadian side, had the best view of this, for the boat was but about seventy-five yards distant from shore at the time. Among the people there was Chief Thomas Young of the Ontario police force, and he tells that he saw the boat turn over and two men and a boy thrown into the river.

One of the men grasped another, as though intending to save him, while the other swam boldly out for the shore.

Carried Over the Falls.

Had the falls been further away and the current not so strong the swimmer would have been saved, but when within 100 feet of shore he was carried over the Horseshoe Falls.

The other two had disappeared soon after the boat capsized.

The boat was carried by the current into the head of one of the Dufferin Islands, where it was surrounded by a large crowd. It was painted green, with a drab inside, and on a piece of oar picked up below the falls appear the letters "M. P.," which lead to the belief that the boat belonged to Maine & Perry of La Salle, through whom it is hoped to determine the names of the men and boy who lost their lives.

Mr. Maine was seen tonight, and he stated the boat had been rented about a week ago by three men who belonged to a camping party above La Salle. Two of the men, he said, were from Buffalo and one was from Chicago. He did not know their names.

Bodies that go over the Horseshoe Falls are usually found in about five days.

A visit to the camp, a mile and a half above La Salle, on the main shore, at 11 o'clock tonight, revealed that the names of the three men who were lost were Frank Weber, 40 years old, of Buffalo, married, who leaves a wife and two children; Warren Bush, 21 years old, of Chicago; Charles Glasner, 29 years old, clerk for the United States Express company in Chicago.

The names of Warren Bush and Charles Glasner are not in the Chicago directory. The United States Express officials do not know the latter.

SMALL COMFORT FOR BRYAN.

While Silver Is Constantly Falling the Price of Wheat Is Going Up.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The forecast made three weeks ago that, in the course of the next few months, silver would drop to 24 pence per ounce in London and to a little more than 50 cents per ounce here has been already verified by the event, says Matthew Marshall. On Wednesday silver went a trifle below 24 pence in London and to less than 52 cents here. Since then, there have been reactions in the price both ways and the closing quotations on Saturday were 24 pence in London and 51⅜ cents here.

The threats of some silver mine owners to suspend operations because of the low price of their product must be taken with considerable allowance for a natural desire to reduce wages and expenses. In every industry some establishments are worked close to the profit line, and when this line is passed profits are turned into losses. Other concerns have a wider margin and can bear a large reduction in their receipts before their profits vanish. It has frequently been asserted without contradiction that the silver from many mines costs but 25 cents per ounce to extract, and these, of course, will not be closed until the metal falls below that figure. All gold, in its native state, is combined with silver, so that the mining of gold necessarily adds a certain quantity to the yield of silver. It is not probable, therefore, that the supply of silver will be greatly reduced by its fall in price.

While silver thus goes down wheat continues to go up, and it is only the most besotted silverites who still maintain that a bushel of wheat is by divine decree always worth no more and no less than an ounce of silver.

EDWARD PARKER DEACON CRAZY

He Is Committed to an Asylum for the Insane at Waverly, Massachusetts.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—Edward Parker Deacon was yesterday committed to the McLean Hospital at Waverly, insane. He belongs to an old and distinguished family of this city. On Feb. 17, 1892, he killed Emile Abeille in Mrs. Deacon's apartments at Cannes, France.

Mr. Deacon came to Boston on Thursday last from Narragansett Pier accompanied by his trusted valet and nurse. They registered at the Hotel Bellevue on Beacon street, which place Mr. Deacon has made his home for several years while in this city. He acted queerly soon after registering, and seemed far from being in his right mind, but, being noted for eccentricities, nothing was thought at first of the manner in which he acted.

On Thursday night, however, he grew violent, and his nurse and valet, who accompanied him, began to realize that Mr. Deacon was demented.

Rupture positively cured. Investigate. No operation. 30 yrs.' experience. Dr. Parker, 58 State-st.

KLONDYKE.

Steamer "City of Seattle" the finest, fastest, and safest steamship that runs to Alaska, leaves Tacoma and Seattle, Wash., August 27th, for Juneau, Dyea, and Skagaway. Makes the trip in three days. Apply for full information at the office of the Northern Pacific Railway, 208 Clark street.

LOOK TO HOWLAND.

He Will Be Favorite in the Big Futurity Tomorrow.

GREAT 2-YEAR-OLD RACE.

Was First Run in 1888, Proctor Knott Winning It.

GIBRALTAR RANKED SECOND

Horses Arrive at Sheepshead Bay and Begin Their Work.

RECORDS OF THE CANDIDATES.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The greatest 2-year-old event of the year, the Futurity, is to be run on Tuesday, and the eyes of all horsemen are on Sheepshead Bay. Howland, the son of Hindoo and imp. Ricochet, will be the favorite, and on work and looks ought to win, but a horse is like a jury—the Lord only knows what he will do.

This big stake was first run in 1888, and was won by the best 2-year-old of that year, Proctor Knott. It was subsequently won by Chaos, Potomac, His Highness, Morello, Domino, The Butterflies, Requital, and Ogden, with one or two exceptions the fastest of their age and year, but in 1897 the best youngster is not entered. This is Hamburg, the mighty son of the mighty Hanover, who belongs to the owner of Howland, John E. Madden. He can beat the son of Hindoo at any distance, and give him five pounds in weight.

"If Hamburg were only entered," said his trainer, Charles Patterson, today, "I wouldn't have any fears as to the result. He has always been the better colt of the two, and, despite the number of starts he has made recently, is in condition to run the race of his life. He is the best race horse I ever saw, and I own Ornament.

Howland's Good Work.

"Howland performed well at Memphis, and those who saw him became so enthusiastic that they declared him unbeatable. I said several times that I had a better colt by ten pounds than he was, but everybody laughed, so I kept quiet on the subject of Hamburg. Howland had the call, so I let him keep it. When we came East, Hamburg created a sensation, and some of the Westerners said he wasn't in the same class with Howland, and then everybody wanted to know about this colt," pointing to Howland's stall.

"The track people and reporters have watched him in his work, and he looks and goes so well that many of them still hold to the opinion that he can give Hamburg ten pounds and a beating."

"What do you think of the Futurity and your chances of winning it?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it's a pretty open race, but I believe we have the best show to get the money. Howland has done all in his work that I expected of him, and is in tiptop condition, but I would feel a little more confident if he had been taking part in a few races, instead of going it alone."

Howland is about as coarse a looking colt as one could find, and is in need of no more size, but he is not at all ungainly. He has a good set of legs, is not too broad in front, is well coupled, and has the prettiest neck and head ever seen. But his forehead is broad, and he has a good, intelligent eye. Howland's disposition is perfect. He is as gentle as a lamb, and never displays temper in his work. When well under way he goes with a long, steady stride that is impressive, and difficult for those traveling alongside.

Howland's Best Time.

On Friday last Howland was sent three-quarters in 1:15¼, the best time he has yet made at the distance. This morning he was out for a "breather," but was not allowed to fully extend himself. Several caught him in 1:17. Either Clayton or Wilhite will ride him on Tuesday. The former piloted him to victory in all of his spring races.

The second choice in the betting is likely to be the Thompson entry, The Huguenot and Gibraltar. The former is a brother to Henry of Navarre, being by Knight of Ellerslie out of Miss Rose, and has won two races so far. His first win was at Saratoga, when he defeated an ordinary field in a five furlong dash in 1:03½. A few days later he beat several good ones at five and a half furlongs in 1:10¼.

He arrived tonight from Saratoga, and the rail birds will be able to get a line on him tomorrow morning.

Gibraltar is fresh in the public's mind as the conqueror of Frohman and Varus in the Undergraduate Stakes at Brighton Beach last Tuesday. He won once at the Saratoga meeting, defeating Sir Gamair, Bendoran, and others, and ran second to Bell Punch in a five-furlong dash in 1:02¼. Saturday morning Gibraltar was sent three-quarters of a mile at Sheepshead Bay in 1:17, but was never fully extended. If the track is heavy he will bear watching.

Previous Works Disappointingly.

Mike Dwyer's Previous has not been performing satisfactorily of late, but it is said that Saratoga has done wonders for him and that he will be up to the form displayed by him when he won the Great American Stakes at Gravesend. It is not likely, however, that he will be able to beat the big Howland. He will have the advantage of Simms on his back, and is as game as a bulldog.

O. H. P. Belmont's Great Bend, J. E. McDonald's Central Trust, J. G. Follansbee's Murillo, J. R. Keene's Uriel, and Hayman & Frank's Demagogue have all been seen in public, and will undoubtedly be seen at the post, but their chances are considered those of outsiders at best.

Central Trust worked three-quarters over the Sheepshead Bay track this morning in 1:16¼. David Gideon's Frohman will also likely be seen at the post, but he is a different horse today from what he was in the spring. Little is expected of him, and it is not likely that he will surprise any one by a display of speed.

At least a dozen youngsters will go to the post in the Futurity, and the stake will be worth in the neighborhood of $45,000.

Entries at Brighton Beach.

New York, Aug. 22.—Following are the entries for the Brighton Beach races tomorrow:

First race, 1 1-16 miles—Volley, 113 pounds; Dorian, 112; Savarin, 108; Double Quick, Honor, 107; Beaufort, 104; Ross O., 103; Rotterdam, Passover, Parmesan, 102; Mohawk Prince, 99; Minnie Alphonse, 97.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Sir Dick, 109 pounds; Sallust, 107; Carbineer, Sporo, 106; Genaro, Strathmac, 104; Black Dudge, 103; Benares, 102; Belle of Erin, Glonoine, 100; Pangua, Pocketbook, St. Ives, 98; Briar Hill, 93.

Third race, selling, 5 furlongs—Cleophus, 116 pounds; Ponneta, 110; Trolley, 109; Chic, 109; Summer Sea, 107; Rarita, Lulu R., Gitty, Fair Rebel, Picarona, Endeavor, Eton Jacket, Takanassee, 106; La Sagasso, Woodbird, Her Own, 101.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, handicap—Lehman, 126 pounds; Maurice, 116; Skate, Paul Kauvar, Rensselaer, 114; Peep o' Day, 122; Damien, Storm King, Tom Cromwell, 110; Premier, 119; The Swain, 100; Yankee Doodle, 98; Mannassas, 94; Miss Prim, 90.

Fifth race, handicap, 5 furlongs—George Keene, 127 pounds; Salabar, 114; Cherry Picker, Isabrey, 110; Fleeting Gold, Danforth, 106; Fonsavanna Junior, 109; Ten Pin, 100; Buntwood, The Whistling Coon, Olney, Warrenton, 98; Vigenta, Our Breezy, 90.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Dorian, King T., Ameer, 111 pounds; Song and Dance, 108; Campania, Honor, 106; Purse Proud, Rossifer, Taranta, Rifle, Leedsville, 101; Manassas, L. B., Friendship, 96; Nay Nay, Picarona, 96.

Elloree Sets a New Record.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Elloree, 2:09¼, Colonel Morris' beautiful chestnut mare, broke the world's trotting record to wagon at the Gentlemen's Driving club weekly matinee at the historic Glenville track yesterday afternoon in the first heat by stepping the mile in 2:12¾, and equaled the record in the second heat held by Guy, which was 2:15. It was one of the grandest races ever seen at the track, and is a performance long to be remembered. W. T. Putnam's bay gelding, New Castle, 2:11½, was her only competitor, and, although he met defeat, was not disgraced, for he was in the race from the start to finish.

Horse Sale at Harlem.

Woodard and Shanklin will today in the paddock of the Harlem race track sell at public auction the horses in training of Eugene Leigh and William M. Singerly, as also several head belonging to other owners. The best of Leigh's lot is Bonito, while of Singerly's there is Presbyterian, certainly a good colt, that [illegible] to any and all kinds of going. It is not likely that any of George J. Long's string will be offered for sale, although it was said that Byron McClelland would be obtainable by the highest bidder. J. E. Cushing will rid himself of a colt by Bramble, out of Lucy Johnson, that promises well, but has performed little.

Gagnon and Finletter Matched.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Dr. Gagnon and Leonard Finletter are matched to shoot 100 live birds for $500 a side.

C. A. A. ATHLETES IN NEW YORK.

Guests of the New York Athletic Club Preparatory to the A. A. U. Games.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Eleven athletes, headed by the great sprinter, Maybury, who will represent the Chicago A. A. next Saturday in the A. A. U. championships, arrived in this city tonight. They will be the guests of the New York A. C. and will put the finishing touches on their training at Travers Island. Besides Maybury the athletes from the Windy City are Jackson, Henneman, Holmes, Stone, Klunder, Potter, Rush, Kraenzlein, Richards, and Townsend. Wefers' great performance at 120 yards last Friday at Worcester and the wonderful 100-yard time that Maybury has been credited with in trials at Chicago would indicate that when the men meet on Saturday a phenomenal performance will be in order. "Sparrow" Robinson promises to have the Manhattan Field track in the best shape it has ever been in, and the cracks will have nothing to do but run their fastest and mix things up with the records.

Turf Brevities.

Advices from Saratoga say no stables racing there will be seen at Harlem. Horsemen not going to Sheepshead Bay will race at Fort Erie.

T. H. Gill of Milwaukee, President International Horsemen's association, came down to see the big pacing race. He says the recent measures adopted by the Wisconsin Central and other railroads are advantageous to shippers of trotting and pacing horses, the rates being cheapened and there being no extra charge for vehicles and feed. There is also a provision by which the shipper of five head of horses is entitled to one pass for a stable employe.

"Harlem will soon be short of bookmakers," said a member of the fraternity, "unless the conditions of the races are so changed as to weed out the poor horses and give good ones a chance. These races, framed up to keep on the turf a lot of animals that could never win unless ridiculous specifications were put in the conditions, should be eliminated from the program book. There is now no excuse that better races will not fill. These might not have so many entries, but a six horse race is better for everybody than such as have fifteen starters. No man cares to wager much money where there are so many chances of an accident of racing depriving him of his money, and in large fields there is always the chance of such accident. The sooner the low price selling race is knocked out the better for the interest of the turf. An increased scale of weight in handicaps is also desirable. Why, the other day one would have thought Greyhurst won with a ton on his back. For some critics told of a creditable performance at high weight. Yet he only carried 110 pounds in a handicap for 3-year-olds, and the stake weight for such age is 122 pounds."

Games Today.

Chicago at Baltimore.
Louisville at Boston.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.
Cleveland at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at Washington.

Auburn Park, 14; Whiting Grays, 13.

The 2,963 people who witnessed the Auburn-Whiting game were entertained by many good plays yesterday. One which was especially good was a hot line drive through Faurot's hands which caromed into Kelly's hands, he touching second base and completing a pretty double play. Score:

Aub'rn Pk.	R	B	P	A	E	Whiting.	R	B	P	A	E
Bingard, cf.	2	1	1	0	0	Gorman, ss.	0	1	0	3	0
Ohler, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Duffy, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
H'mm'd, 1b.	2	3	9	0	0	Moran, c.	1	1	3	1	2
Seng, ss.	3	2	5	1		Hughes, rf.	2	2	0	0	0
G't'r'h, ss.	0	0	0	0	0	Marq'te, 1b.	2	0	8	0	1
Snail, 3b.	2	0	4	3	1	Faurot, p.	2	2	0	4	1
Johnson, 2b.	0	1	4	3	1	Ryan, 3b.	2	2	2	1	0
A'dr'ws, rf.	4	2	1	1	0	Kelly, 2b.	2	2	4	1	0
Lang, p.	1	2	0	2	2	Griffith, cf.	0	2	1	1	2
C'ss'b'ne, c.	1	2	4	3	1						
Totals.	14	15	27	18	6	Totals.	13	14	24	12	8

Auburn 3 3 1 0 2 0 3 2 *—14
Whitings 0 3 0 0 2 5 3 0—13

Earned runs—Auburn, 3; Whitings, 4. Two-base hits—Lang, Seng, Johnson, Faurot, Ryan. Three base hits—Hommes, Andrews. Struck out—Auburn, 3; Whiting, 3. Bases on balls—Auburn, 5; Whiting, 5. Attendance—2,963. Umpire—Tindill. Time of game—2:25.

Dalys, 8; Franklins, 5.

The Dalys defeated the Franklin-Edgars before 1,800 people in an interesting game yesterday at Daly's Park, the feature being the pitching of Hollison. F. Schmit made the best catch seen in the park this season of Callahan's line hit off the back fence. The score:

Dalys.	R	B	P	A	E	Franklin-E.	R	B	P	A	E
Hassett, cf.	1	1	0	0	0	Kruger, 3b.	0	0	2	1	0
Lagger, c.	1	1	4	3	0	F. S'mit, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Pedross, lf.	2	1	0	0	0	Farley, 1b.	2	0	9	0	1
Carroll, 2b.	2	1	3	4	1	Hess, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
Rooke, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Stellm'n, ss.	1	2	3	4	1
Minton, 1b.	1	0	16	0	1	Benner, c.	0	1	3	0	0
Calla'n, 3b.	0	1	1	3	2	O. S'mit, 2b.	0	2	4	1	0
Quin, ss.	1	1	1	5	2	Bremner, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Hollison, p.	1	0	1	3	0	Dona'e, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Totals.	8	7	27	18	6	Totals.	5	7	23	8	2

Dalys 0 1 6 0 0 0 0 1 *—8
Franklin-Edgars 2 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—5

Earned runs—Dalys, 4. Two-base hits—Lagger, Benner, Quan, Donahue. Home run—Carroll. Bases on balls—Dalys, 3; Franklin-Edgars, 2. Struck out—Dalys, 3; Franklin-Edgars, 3. Stolen bases—Dalys, 2; Franklin-Edgars, 2. Double play—Hollison-Lagger-Minton. Attendance—1,800. Umpire—Bolar.

Unions, 17; Austin, 3.

The Chicago Unions defeated the Austins in a featureless game by the score of 17 to 3. Score:

Chicago U.	R	B	P	A	E	Austins.	R	B	P	A	E
Moore, p.	3	3	1	2	0	Ortman, ss.	1	0	2	2	2
Holland, ss.	2	4	0	4	1	B'n, 2b, lf, rf.	1	1	5	0	1
Hopk's, 2b.	2	1	2	2	0	McCu'y, 3b.	1	1	0	0	1
Jones, lf.	3	2	3	0	0	Long, 2b, lf.	0	0	5	1	4
Jackson, c.	2	4	0	0	0	Justi, 1b.	0	0	6	0	1
Smith, cf.	2	0	5	0	0	Holmes, c.	0	1	4	3	0
Reyn'ds, 1b.	2	0	9	0	0	Duffy, cf.	0	1	2	1	1
Joyner, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Zieg'r, lf, rf.	0	0	0	1	1
Hyde, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0	Haeger, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Turner, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	17	15	27	8	1	Totals.	3	4	24	10	11

Chicago Unions 5 2 8 0 0 1 1 0 *—17
Austins 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Unions, 8; Austins, 2. Two-base hits—Holland, Hopkins, Jones, Jackson, McCurdy, Holmes. Home run—Moore. Base on balls—By Moore, 2; by Haeger, 2; by Turner, 2. Struck out—By Moore, 3; by Turner, 4. Hit by pitcher—By Turner. Time of game—2:05. Umpire—Pitt.

FOOD STOLEN FROM THE CAMP.

Good Templars at Lake Bluff Eat Vegetables for Sunday Meals.

Thieves plundered the larder in the camp of the Good Templars at Lake Bluff yesterday morning. A coöperative plan of preparing meals among the campers was the means of bringing the entire larder of the camp together in one large icehouse, and this was found open and empty when the cooks arose at 4 o'clock.

Throughout the meeting 200 of the campers have been fed at the mess hall. In addition to these, all guests at the camp have been accommodated with the general mess, and it has been necessary to have provender by the wagon load delivered from the city. On account of the closing on Tuesday the committee made arrangements to have the last deliveries made on Saturday.

The cooks had erected a monstrous icebox at the side of the mess hall, into which the provender was placed after the evening meal on Saturday. At midnight it was still in the accustomed place, but at 4 o'clock yesterday morning the cupboard was bare. Some time during the intervening hours a wagon was driven through the gates at the north of the park, and every vestige of food was cleaned from the room.

A wagon was found in which to forage at the nearby farms for food for breakfast. Meat was not found, however, and during the day the dejected campers were compelled to feed on rations of potatoes, cabbage, carrots, and beets. The morning meal consisted of fried bread and coffee. At dinner a menu of vegetable soup and vegetables without soup was served, and for supper vegetables baked, fried, and boiled were placed upon the table.

BODY FOUND IN THE RIVER.

Mystery Surrounding William C. Nolan's Disappearance Explained.

The body of William C. Nolan, who had been missing from his home at 2542 Cologne street since Thursday, was found floating in the river yesterday morning at Loomis street. The body was discovered by Martin McCauley, who lives at 2525 Cologne street, and Edward McDonald of 2832 Hickory street, who were out in a boat. The remains were taken to an undertaking establishment and the Coroner will hold an inquest today. Nolan was 26 years old and unmarried. He was last seen on Thursday afternoon in a small boat on the river. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed that he fell from the boat accidentally and was drowned.

Statistics of a Naturalist.

A naturalist says he has seen in New York on the hats of women the feathers of 173 different kinds of wild birds, including forty species, of which thirty-two are protected by law under a fine of $25.

Wedded at 94.

Burke Perkins, 94 years old, whose children number twenty-four, and whose grandchildren are uncounted, the other day wedded Mrs. Elizabeth Goings, 76 years old, in the Town of Greenville, O.

NIAGARA GOLF TOURNEY.

INTERNATIONAL COMPETITIONS TO BEGIN THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

Third Annual Events Will Be Held at the Beautiful Links at Niagara-on-the-Lake—Three Days of Play with Many Interesting Matches Scheduled—Rules and Regulations Which Are to Govern the Matches—Heard on the Green.

Thursday, Sept. 2, will mark the opening of the third annual international golf tournament at Niagara-on-the-Lake links. The contests will last for three days. The Niagara links are beautifully situated at the mouth of the Niagara River and lie over a large stretch of common, in which is situated a ruined fort. It is an eighteen-hole course. The following regulations have been sent out to the different golf clubs regarding the competitions:

Entries will be received by the Honorary Secretary up to noon on Wednesday, Sept. 1, and should be made through Secretaries of the clubs to which players belong. With entries of the handicap a copy of the club handicap should be sent. Fees should accompany the entries. Entries for consolation handicap No. 4 will be received up to Friday evening, Sept. 3.

The order in which matches are to be played may be changed at the discretion of the committee.

Each competitor in handicap matches will be required to keep both his own and his opponent's scores and hand the same to the Secretary after the match.

The St. Andrews rules of play shall govern all matches, with the following local exceptions: [a] Any ball played over the river front may without search be considered a lost ball. [b] A ball played inside the embankment of Fort George may be lifted and teed behind the hazard, a club length from edge of ditch, at a loss of one stroke. [c] A lost ball is not to be considered as a lost hole in match play. The penalty is a loss of one stroke. The second ball shall be dropped as nearly as possible to where the first ball was lost. [d] Whenever a ball is lying fairly on turf, whether in a hazard or not, the club may be grounded.

Following is the program of events:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 2.

11 a. m. No. 1—Handicap. Open to all amateur players, being members of a recognized golf club. 18 holes. Medal play. Handicap limited to 18 strokes. Ties to be decided by one round of nine holes. Entrance fee $2. Won by G. S. Willits, Chicago, 1895; Stewart Gordon, Toronto, 1896. First, second, and third prizes.

4 p. m. No. 2—Driving competition by points for distance and accuracy. Ball to fall between flags 30 yards apart. Total score in three trials. Entrance fee $1. Won by Charles B. Macdonald, Chicago, 1895; Harry Roy Sweny, Albany, N. Y., 1896. Two prizes.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

11 a. m. No. 3—International event. Round of 18 holes. Open to all amateur members in good standing of a golf club which in the United States has membership in the United States Golf association, or which in Canada has membership in the Royal Canadian Golf association. Final round 36 holes. Ties to be decided by additional hole. Entrance $3. First prize, silver challenge trophy, value $300, to become the property of any player winning it three times in succession, and a gold medal. Second prize, a silver medal; third prize, a bronze medal; fourth prize, a bronze medal. The challenge trophy was won in 1895 by Mr. C. B. Macdonald of Chicago and in 1896 by Mr. R. H. Dickson of Niagara. 2 p. m., second round international event.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 4.

10 a. m., final round of international event. First 18 holes. 2 p. m., second 18 holes.

2 p. m. No. 4—Consolation handicap. Open to all players who have competed in tournament and failed to win a prize; 18 holes. Medal play. Entrance $1. First and second prizes.

3 p. m. No. 5—Ladies' event. Open to all amateurs. Nine holes. Medal play. Entrance $1.

Heard on the Green.

The art of putting is considered by all authorities on play to be the greatest part of the game. The following from the pen of H. H. Hilton, the open champion of Great Britain, may help many who are trying to master this most difficult problem. He says:

> From the time I saw Horace Hutchison play, his method of putting has always appealed to me. Standing well over the ball, he appears to take great pains that the face of the putter is straight and then strikes with a pendulum motion of the fingers and wrists. During the last two or three months I have tried to copy his methods. I have found them most beneficial, and have come to the conclusion that the great secret of putting is keeping the face of the putter straight, as, if the ball is struck true it must go straight, as long as there are no inequalities in the ground, which, under any conditions, cannot be taken into account. Keep the putter face straight, put the ball true, and it must go near the hole. Of course on some occasions the ball will not be struck quite true, but rest satisfied in the fact that you are not a machine.

"Style in golf," says Price Collier, "is playing the game with the greatest comfort to oneself."

At the beginning of this season there were four golf courses in Chicago. Now that number has been doubled, and yet some say that the popularity of the game is on the downward road.

It is expected that among others the following Eastern players will compete at Wheaton in the championship: S. D. Bowers, L. P. Bayard Jr., H. P. Toler, J. A. Tyng, E. C. Rushmore, A. H. Fenn, J. G. Thorpe, F. S. Douglas, and W. J. Travis. Both Whigham and Macdonald are playing good golf at present and were able to beat the two crack professionals, Foulis and Turpie, in a foursome match last week.

Howard Morris has gone off his game and will need to steady down again if he hopes to get into the "sixteen" in September.

Turpie is practicing hard over the Wheaton course and has come within two of the record score. He says that he never played better golf in his life than he has this year, and hopes to give "Jim" Foulis a good game at the championship.

Tuesday, the 24th, will see the commencement of the championship meetings, when the women's amateur championship will be started over the links of the Essex Country club.

TRAVIS TAKES NORWOOD CUP.

Defeats W. S. Stewart, the English Golf Expert, Winning by Two Up.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Norwood golf tournament was brought to a close yesterday. Walter J. Travis of the Oakland Golf club captured the Norwood cup by defeating W. S. Stewart, the English expert. The start was excellent, both men making excellent drives for the orchard hole, 285 yards, and Travis won the hole in the bogie score of 4. He played perfect golf, and held the lead by 2 up at the conclusion of the first half of the match. The match was brought to a close by Travis winning the eighteenth hole and the cup by 2 up.

GAMES IN WESTERN LEAGUE.

Double Headers Played by the Various Teams, the Hoosiers Winning Two.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Indianapolis	74	29	.718	Detroit	53	54	.495
Columbus	64	38	.627	Minneapolis	37	73	.336
St. Paul	67	42	.613	Kansas City	35	76	.315
Milwaukee	66	42	.611	Gr. Rapids	32	74	.301

Championship season closes Sept. 21.

Hoosiers Take Two.

Kansas City, Mo., Aug. 22.—The visitors took both games today. Pardee was given indifferent support in the first game, and in the second, although Foreman proved effective up to the sixth inning, he went to pieces after that and lost the game. Flynn, Indianapolis' short stop, was rendered unconscious in the second game, being hit in the head with a pitched ball. His condition is serious. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Kan. City.	R	B	P	A	E	Indian'lis.	R	B	P	A	E
O'R'rke, 3b.	0	0	2	5	0	Hog'v'r, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
Nich's'n, 2b.	0	1	1	4	0	Gray, 3b.	1	0	0	2	0
Con'ton, ss.	1	1	2	2	1	M'F'lnd, cf.	1	2	3	0	0
M'Vicker, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	M'Cart'y, lf.	2	3	2	0	0
Pickett, 1b.	0	2	11	0	0	Motz, 1b.	0	1	9	1	1
Menefee, lf.	0	1	2	0	0	Kahoe, c.	0	0	1	1	0
Gear, cf.	0	0	1	0	0	Stewart, 2b.	0	2	5	6	0
Blanford, c.	0	2	2	1	0	Flynn, ss.	1	1	1	1	0
Pardee, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Kellum, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Totals.	1	9	*23	12	4	Totals.	5	9	27	12	1

*Hogriever out on infield fly.

Kansas City 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Indianapolis 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 *—5

Earned runs—Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 2. Two-base hits—McCarthy, Motz. First base on balls—Off Pardee, 2; off Kellum, 1. First base on errors—Kansas City, 1; Indianapolis, 3. Struck out—By Pardee, Motz, Kellum; by Kellum, Pardee. Sacrifice hits—Pardee, Kellum. Stolen bases—Hogriever, McCarthy, Stewart. Left on bases—Kansas City, 8; Indianapolis, 7. Passed balls—Kahoe, Blanford. First base on hit by pitched ball—Motz. Double play—Nicholson-Pickett. Umpire—Warner. Time—1:55.

SECOND GAME.

Kansas Cy.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianap'ls.	R	B	P	A	E
O'Rourke, 3b.	1	2	1	3	0	Hogriever, rf.	2	1	0	0	0
Nichol'n, 2b.	0	2	4	3	0	Gray, 3b.	1	0	2	0	0
Con'ghton, ss.	0	1	3	2	0	McFarl'd, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
McVicker, rf.	0	1	0	0	0	McCarthy, lf.	0	1	3	0	0
Pickett, 1b.	2	3	8	0	0	Motz, 1b.	1	2	12	3	1
Menefee, lf.	0	0	2	0	0	Wood, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Gettinger, lf.	0	0	0	0	0	Stewart, 2b.	1	2	2	4	0
Gear, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Flynn, ss.	0	0	0	3	1
Blanford, c.	0	1	5	2	0	Kahoe, ss.	0	1	3	1	0
Foreman, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Monroe, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals.	3	9	*23	10	2	Totals.	8	11	24	17	2

*Two out when game was called to allow visitors to catch a train.

Kansas City 0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0—3
Indianapolis [illegible]—8

Earned runs—Kansas City, 2; Indianapolis, 5. Two-base hits—O'Rourke [2], Pickett [2], Gettinger, Wood, Stewart, Monroe. Three-base hit—Pickett. Bases on balls—Foreman, 5; Monroe, 1. Struck out—By Foreman, Monroe [2], McCarthy. Sacrifice hits—Gettinger, Gear [2], Gray, Monroe. Stolen bases—Hogriever [3], McCarthy. Double play—Flynn-Stewart-Motz. Passed balls—Blanford, 2. Umpire—Warner. First base on hit by pitched balls—Flynn, Hogriever. Time—2:05. Attendance—8,000.

Take One Game Each.

Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Brewers and the Senators split even in the games here today. Milwaukee lost the first game by wretched playing. The players seemed to vie with one another in making errors at critical times and the result was the Senators had a walkover. In the second game Milwaukee recovered and played a strong game. The batting was especially effective, the local team bunching their hits and winning easily. The score:

FIRST GAME.

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
Nicol, cf.	0	1	4	0	1	Hulen, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Weaver, lf.	0	1	0	0	0	Mertes, lf.	1	1	3	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	1	4	1	2	Tebeau, 1b.	1	0	8	0	0
Stafford, 1b.	1	1	9	0	1	Butler, rf.	1	2	2	0	1
Blake, rf.	0	1	2	0	0	Genins, cf.	1	1	1	0	0
Leewe, ss.	1	1	3	4	0	Crooks, 2b.	2	1	4	2	0
Speer, c.	0	3	2	0	1	McGarr, 3b.	0	1	1	0	0
Smith, 3b.	0	0	2	1	3	Buckley, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Reidy, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Rettger, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals.	3	8	27	9	9	Totals.	6	7	27	8	1

Milwaukee 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Columbus 0 0 0 0 0 4 1 1 0—6

Attendance—7,890. Earned runs—Milwaukee, 1. Two-base hits—Daly, Crooks. Struck out—Reidy, 1; Rettger, 1. Umpire—Manassau. Time—2:10.

SECOND GAME.

Milw'ukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Columbus.	R	B	P	A	E
Nicol, cf.	2	2	2	1	0	Hulen, ss.	1	0	2	2	1
Weaver, lf.	0	1	4	0	0	Mertes, lf.	1	2	0	0	0
Daly, 2b.	1	3	0	4	0	Tebeau, 1b.	0	3	8	0	1
Stafford, 1b.	2	2	7	0	0	Butler, rf.	0	3	3	0	0
Blake, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Genins, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Loewe, ss.	1	3	3	2	0	Crooks, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Speer, c.	1	2	6	0	0	McGarr, 3b.	1	2	4	2	0
Smith, 3b.	2	2	2	2	2	Buckley, c.	1	2	1	1	2
Dowling, p.	1	2	0	0	0	Wollers, p.	0	1	0	1	1
Totals.	12	19	24	9	2	Totals.	3	13	24	9	5

Milwaukee 0 0 1 0 4 0 5 2—12
Columbus 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—3

Attendance—7,890. Earned runs—Milwaukee, 5. Two-base hits—Blake, Tebeau. Three-base hit—Leewe. Struck out—By Dowling, 5. Double play—McGarr-Tebeau. Umpire—Manassau. Time—1:50.

Millers Take Two.

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 22.—The Minneapolis team took the infants from Grand Rapids into camp for two games this afternoon. The visitors were never in it, and played like a lot of schoolboys. Both their pitchers were hammered out of the field and the Millers became tired of making runs. Score:

FIRST GAME.

Minneapo's.	R	B	P	A	E	Grand Rap.	R	B	P	A	E
Eustace, 3b.	1	0	1	1	1	Slagle, cf.	1	3	3	0	3
Miller, rf.	5	1	3	0	0	Fear, c.	0	0	2	0	0
Kuehne, rf.	0	0	0	0	0	Campau, rf.	0	0	2	0	0
Letcher, cf.	0	1	3	0	0	Ganzel, 1b.	0	4	15	0	0
Parrott, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	McK'n'y, 3b.	0	0	0	3	0
Deady, lf.	3	1	3	0	0	Griffin, ss.	1	0	2	1	1
Roat, 2b.	1	3	0	0	0	McK'b'n, lf.	2	0	1	0	0
Ball, ss.	1	2	2	1	0	Driscoll, 2b.	1	2	2	2	1
Boyle, c.	2	3	1	1	0	Hegge'an, p.	0	1	0	5	1
Keefe, c.	0	0	0	0	0						
Figgem'r, p.	1	1	1	0	0						
Totals.	15	13	27	7	5	Totals.	4	13	24	12	7

Minneapolis 2 0 5 1 0 2 5 0 *—15
Grand Rapids 0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—4

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 1; Grand Rapids, 2. Two-base hits—Ball, Boyle, Slagle, Ganzel. Three-base hits—Roat, Figgemier, Ganzel. Struck out—By Heggeman, Eustace. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Daily.

SECOND GAME.

Minneap's.	R	B	P	A	E	Gd. Rapids.	R	B	P	A	E
Eustace, 3b.	3	2	3	1	0	Slagle, cf.	0	0	4	0	0
Miller, rf & c.	4	5	0	0	0	Fear, c.	0	0	0	0	0
Letcher, cf.	2	2	1	0	0	Campau, rf.	1	0	0	0	0
Parrot, 1b.	2	2	13	0	1	Ganzel, 1b.	0	1	8	0	0
Deady, lf.	1	4	0	1	0	McKin'y, 3b.	0	0	1	1	1
Roat, 2b.	3	3	5	6	0	Griffin, ss.	0	2	1	3	1
Ball, ss.	2	2	6	0	0	Twine'm, ss.	0	0	1	0	0
Boyle, c.	3	2	3	1	0	McKib'n, lf.	0	2	0	0	0
Berg, p.	0	0	0	2	0	Driscoll, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Hermann, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Brady, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Kuehne, rf.	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	19	24	27	17	1	Totals.	2	7	23	4	2

Minneapolis 2 7 1 0 5 2 2 0 *—19
Grand Rapids 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 7. Two-base hits—Letcher, Parrot, Deady, Boyle. Double plays—Ball-Parrot, Eustace-Roat-Parrot. Time—1:55. Umpire—Daily.

Detroit, 13; St. Paul, 12.

St. Paul, Minn, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Detroit succeeded in taking the game from the Apostles today after a close struggle. Score:

St. Paul.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
McBride, cf.	3	2	3	1	0	Deleh'ty, 2b.	1	2	1	4	0
Glenalvin, 2b.	2	1	3	4	1	Dungan, rf.	1	0	2	0	2
George, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Dillard, 1b.	1	1	11	1	0
Glassc'k, 1b.	3	3	10	0	2	Hines, ss.	1	1	1	2	1
Gillen, 3b.	1	2	0	3	1	Nichol, lf.	3	2	0	0	1
Isabell, lf.	1	3	2	0	0	Steinfeldt, 3b.	1	1	2	2	1
Spies, c.	0	0	3	1	1	Davis, lf.	2	0	4	0	1
Holl'gs'th, ss.	0	0	3	4	5	McCauley, c.	1	2	3	1	3
Cross, p.	0	1	0	1	0	Wadsw'th, p.	2	2	0	0	0
Mullane, p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Nyce	1	0	0	0	0						
Totals.	12	12	24	14	10	Totals.	13	11	27	14	8

*Batted for Cross in the eighth.

St. Paul 3 0 0 2 0 0 5 2 0—12
Detroit 2 0 0 1 1 2 4 3 *—13

Earned runs—St. Paul, 6; Detroit, 0. Three-base hits—Glasscock, Isabell, Delehanty. Home run—McBride. Bases on balls—By Cross, 3; by Wadsworth, 4. Struck out—By Cross, 1; by Mullane, 1; by Wadsworth, 1. Stolen bases—Isabell, Cross, McCauley. Wild pitches—Cross [2]. First on errors—St. Paul, 2; Detroit, 8. Umpire—Haskell. Time—2:05.

Western Association.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
St. Joseph	63	34	.649	Quincy	46	52	.469
C. Rapids	63	43	.594	Dubuque	42	53	.442
Des Moines	48	47	.505	Peoria	40	56	.416
Rockford	48	47	.505	Burlington	33	62	.347

Championship season closes Sept. 26.

AT CEDAR RAPIDS.

Cedar Rapids 2 0 0 1 2 0 0 0 2—7
Burlington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2

Base hits—Cedar Rapids, 6; Burlington, 6. Errors—Burlington, 5. Batteries—McFarland and Fuller; Alberson and Williams. Umpire—Alberts. Attendance—1,800.

AT ROCKFORD.

Rockford 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 3—4
St. Joe 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Hits—Rockford, 5; St. Joe, 7. Errors—Rockford, 3; St. Joe, 3. Batteries—Anderson, Huff, Warner; Drummy, Evans.

AT DUBUQUE.

Dubuque 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Quincy 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—3

Hits—Dubuque, 5; Quincy, 5. Errors—Dubuque, 4; Quincy, 5.

AT PEORIA.

Peoria 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 1 0—3
Des Moines 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—4

Batteries—Burris and Quinn; Mauck and Lohman. Hits—Peoria, 10; Des Moines, 4. Errors—Peoria, 1; Des Moines, 3.

Kearey May Manage Peoria.

J. P. Kearey was wired yesterday for his terms to manage Peoria team. He has not decided as yet.

Interstate League.

AT TOLEDO.

Toledo 4 0 0 0 2 3 0 0 0—9
Springfield 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Batteries—Ewing and Arthur; Madden and Stevic. Hits—Toledo, 12; Springfield, 4. Errors—Toledo, 5; Springfield, 1.

AT DAYTON.

Dayton 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
Newcastle 0 0 0 1 1 4 4 0 *—10

Batteries—Rieman and Kellner; Smith and Graffius. Hits—Dayton, 7; Newcastle, 14. Errors—Dayton, 1.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne 0 0 1 1 0—2
Wheeling 1 0 1 0 0—2

Rain in fifth. Batteries—Herr and O'Meara; Garvey and Messitt.

Other Games.

At Manitowoc, Wis.—Manitowoc, 19; Racine, 8.
At Fond du Lac, Wis.—Fond du Lac, 17; West Bend, 1.
At Sheboygan, Wis.—Sheboygan, 21; Ludington, 6.
At Virginia, Ill.—Beardstown Indians, 15; Alton, 3.

Baseball Notes.

Manager Peters of the Unions is ready to play the Marquettes a series of games for $50 a side at any time that Manager Keary meets him to arrange details and deposit his money.

Manager Keary has secured two more crack players for his Marquette team, Holmes, the catcher and mainstay of the Dalys, whom Keary considers one of the best catchers and heavy hitters in the business, and Charles O'Connor, the fielder of the Oak Park club. These two will be seen in next Sunday's game at Auburn Park.

CHICAGO PEOPLE AT NEW YORK.

Many Are Registered at the Leading Hotels of the Eastern Metropolis.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The following Chicagoans are registered at the New York hotels:

Ashland—H. O. Day.
Albert—L. B. Turner, Miss M. Kehoe, Miss H. Martsen, Miss K. J. Reardon.
Astor—C. W. Austin, G. L. Grant, J. A. Baldwin, J. P. Loss.
Belvidere—A. J. Thaen, G. L. Auterer.
Bartholdi—M. Brown, J. MacGinnis and wife.
Broadway Central—E. Baker, H. W. Washington.
Cadillac—Mrs. R. Murray, C. W. Galbrath, J. A. Merigold, W. S. Young, L. J. Eastland, G. E. Meigs.
Continental—J. T. Johnston.
Fifth Avenue—N. W. Clayton, M. C. Partridge, Miss E. Clayton, Miss Loomis.
Gerlach—A. L. Strauss, F. E. Mandel.
Gilsey—J. A. Corwin and wife, Mrs. S. E. Patterson, F. H. Wilson.
Grand Union—F. Lockwood and wife, F. C. Burke, H. W. Green, F. E. Anson, Mrs. G. Lansing, S. S. Smith.
Grand—J. H. Thomas, E. J. Mitchell, W. A. Goellner, W. H. Starbuck.
Holland—J. Conlon and wife, Mrs. E. D. Ayars, W. F. Pillsbury and wife, C. R. Woodward, J. C. Vaughan.
Hoffman—L. H. Vaughan.
Imperial—R. W. Francis, C. W. Turner, G. Morton and wife, R. Pringle, F. C. Dennehy, Mrs. J. B. Davis.
Metropolitan—F. H. Main, H. Faunt, Mrs. J. Coughlin, Miss E. Kiley.
Murray Hill—G. O. Curkes and wife, S. A. Hall and wife.
Marlborough—S. E. Hibben, F. H. Shelton, W. A. Sittig, Mrs. W. A. Wallace, Mrs. L. St. Clair.
Sturtevant—F. L. Cresop.
St. Cloud—H. L. Monson and wife.
Stuart—H. H. Salter.
St. Nicholas—J. H. McElroy.
St. Denis—B. J. Cobb and wife, H. M. Hooker, Miss Hooker, L. L. Losey.
Vendome—J. F. Beck.
Windsor—R. G. Williams and wife, L. L. Bond and wife, C. G. Page.

TANDEM CENTURY RUN.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS KEEP AWAY MANY OF THE RIDERS.

One Hundred and Eighty Machines Make the Trip to Geneva and Aurora, Forty of Them Being Tandems and Three Triplets—No Effort Made to Finish in Fast Time—Dusty Roads Interfere with the Progress of the Riders.

Yesterday was too full of events of interest to wheelmen to allow the tandem century run of the Century Road club to be an entire success. Camp Harrison and the excursions across the lake of the Lincoln Cycling club, the Englewood Wheelmen, and the South Side Cycling club kept away many of those whose interest in century runs is greatest. Nevertheless, something over 180 machines, three of which were triplets and forty of them tandems, toiled over the dusty road to Aurora and Geneva. The dust was thick and reached its thickest between Lyons and Hinsdale. A large number of the riders were not members of the Century Road club, and so failed to register at either start or finish.

V. V. Snook was the first rider to start out in the morning, and his registry at Thomas F. Hunt's was made at 3 o'clock. He was also the first man to return, and he registered at the same place at 10:06. There was no apparent effort to make fast time, and J. W. Stobbart, who covered the course in 6:52, would have been the winner of a time prize if such there had been.

The riders on the triplets were O. Adams, J. Levy, and A. J. Nicolet, and H. P. Fessenden, P. F. Cole, and W. W. Jacques. The tandems finished in the following times:

	Time.
H. and E. De Haven	7:45
J. A. Houston and W. S. Duncan	8:20
G. J. Bradley and C. S. Monson	10:15
C. E. Scarritt and J. M. Speed	10:10
J. Mayer and J. Henry	11:00
H. E. Huntington and L. W. Millburn	8:30
R. F. Becker and C. G. Sinsabaugh	8:45
C. A. Duncan and J. B. Ruff	9:25
C. F. and F. W. Harrington	9:00

Some of the single wheels finished as follows:

V. V. Snook	7:06	B. S. Stanley	8:10
J. Moore	9:00	F. Ukhar	8:05
W. S. Harris	9:05	J. Dennizie	7:47
E. Bame	8:14	J. Ehle	8:15
H. A. Ingalls	7:17	O. Frishkorn	8:15
W. Ortmann	9:30	T. Hoyle	9:25
R. B. Butcher	8:17	A. Budde	7:26
J. W. Stobbart	6:52	A. Wagner	9:00
G. H. Parker	10:10	H. Warren	8:55
J. Brink	10:15	C. H. Bauman	8:08

Tom Butler will probably reënter the circuit with the national circuit at Boston next Wednesday, continuing then as a team mate of his brother Nat, who has made an enviable record for himself as a circuit follower this year.

E. S. Acker, the Philadelphia rider, will follow the national circuit to the close and has engaged accommodations in the wheelmen's private car for the Southern and Western trip. Acker is a fast rider, but has thus far shown a slight lack of headwork in his races.

Major Taylor's entry will be refused for the national circuit meet in Washington, D. C., next month. The promoters of that city say that the lad would be mobbed should he attempt to ride there.

Sheridan road in the vicinity of Camp Harrison was thrown into a furore of excitement yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Yesterday morning Charles Colcuhon, a stonecutter working for the City of Chicago, living in Glencoe, thought he would visit his friend, Henry Green, and with this idea in his head he donned his best clothes and journeyed to the Green place. The pair took a buggy and started on a pleasure trip, but never reached Chicago, for at Grosse Point they stopped and started in to get rid of their spare change.

At 3 o'clock they started back to Glencoe feeling in unusually good spirits. When near the camp Green whipped up the horse and came down the road driving the poor horse at a regular Star Pointer gait, when Policeman Nicholas Schafehn, who happened to be at the camp, called to them to halt. Green attempted to do so, and while rounding the corner of Willow and Sheridan road the buggy smashed against a tree, and as a result both men were pitched headlong into the road. Neither suffered from the fall and received only a few small cuts and bruises. The buggy was badly smashed, and the policeman, who should have taken the men into custody, reprimanded them and let them go, cautioning them to behave themselves.

They started north leading the horse. When out of the policeman's sight Green, who was the more sober of the two, assisted his companion into the rig, and then jumping in gave the horse a hard clip with the whip. The animal shot forward at a terrific pace and the buggy swayed from right to left, endangering cyclists and vehicles.

When near the Winnetka Inn the horse turned into a yard and dashed up the wagonway, colliding with the trees on the side. The horse then turned sharply to the left against a shed, and the occupants of the buggy again completed a trip through the air, landing against the trees. Colcuhon was not badly hurt, but Green lay in an unconscious state, bleeding from a terrible gash on the forehead. Assistance arrived and the wounded man was immediately hurried to the hospital tent at the camp, where Dr. Ritter and his assistant, Dr. Hess, treated him.

Although the doctor had only his emergency kit with him, he skillfully treated Green, putting twelve stitches into the man's head. Dr. Ritter says that the entire scalp was raised from the skull, and the six-inch cut bled profusely and was rapidly bandaged up. He was taken up to Colcuhon's home in Glencoe.

Fully 4,000 people visited yesterday, and the camp was fairly crowded with visitors all day. They began arriving at half-past 1 in the night, when the North Star delegation awoke the delegate, who were fast asleep getting over the effects of the banquet, and were at once clamoring for sleeping accommodations, which, after considerable difficulty, were found for them.

Several clubs visited the camp and enjoyed the bathing and other features. The Morse, Woodlawn, First Regiment, Bankers, and North Stars were out with big delegations and staid all day. Alf Kluefer, holder of the ten-mile unpaced record, and Joe Lynn, who are traveling to San Francisco via St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Denver, passed through the camp on their first day out and registered in the big L. A. W. tent.

The members who attended the banquet had a hard time finding sleeping accommodations, for all their blankets were stolen and were nowhere to be found. Joe Guinea, Burley B. Ayres, and several others attempted to go to Evanston for sleeping quarters, but did not find any, and when the sun arose its rays fell upon a weary and bedraggled crowd of sleepy cyclists. They attempted to sleep afterwards, but a prayer meeting was held, and it developed into a sort of Salvation Army meeting, so that sleep was out of the question. The management is expecting big things for the rest of this week and is planning many successful evenings.

A large number of the campers, in charge of Siman, Fisher, Moulton, and Heywood, attended the church at Winnetka.

The police seem determined to put a stop to racing over the north shore century course in the early morning hours. Yesterday H. T. Steele was warned that if he attempted to ride through the park on his trial for the century record he would be put under arrest.

The police erected a temporary fence at Diversey street and six strong men guarded the obstruction, lying in wait for the cyclists if they were determined in trying to ride through the park at a break-neck pace. The arrangement compelled Steele to take to block pavements, and the result was that he arrived in Evanston considerably behind his schedule. He kept at his work, however, and reached Waukegan in good shape. After a rub down he started on the return journey and was riding well within the time when his chain gave way and he was compelled to abandon his attempt.

Should the police permit a ride through the park he will make another attempt next Sunday.

Several hundred people who had early yesterday morning gone to Logan Square and Milwaukee avenue in wagons, busses, and by street cars, to witness the race of the Polish Cycling club, which is a branch of the Polish Turners' Alliance of America, were greatly disappointed when the race was interfered with by three park policemen. Though permits had been secured from the city and from the Town of Jefferson, the West Park board's permission to use Humboldt boulevard was overlooked. There were three gold medals offered and twenty prizes by Polish business-men of the city and Polish Physicians' club. One hundred and twenty-three persons were entered to race in the contest, which was to commence at 6 o'clock sharp. All of the racers were ready, and had donned their racing suits, when the park policemen threatened to arrest all persons for scorching if the race was commenced. The persuasions of prominent Poles, and also of the managers of the club and of the Polish Turners' Alliance, could not persuade the police to permit the race, and after a wordy contest the people and the racers had to go home. The race was postponed for two weeks. At a meeting of the club last evening at the clubhouse, 141 to 143 West Division street, the park police were denounced for stopping the affair.

ENGLISH YACHTING A FAILURE.

Prince of Wales Finds Sport Too Costly—May Be Given a New Boat.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, Aug. 22.—[Copyright, 1897, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The English yachting season now terminating is generally voted a disastrous failure. The absence of American competition, which stimulated public interest as nothing else can do, the gradual withdrawal from the pastime of the Prince of Wales, who acted as a magnet to the wealthy swells, and the clashing and confusion arising from racing yachts constructed under both the old and the new measurement formulæ, have all contributed to this. Appeals to the New York Yacht club to adopt the new English measurement rule, as the surest way of promoting international racing on an equitable basis, will be made. The Prince of Wales is said to be about to give an order to Watson for a new big craft, but your correspondent understands on the highest authority that the Prince is tired of yachting owing to its immense cost. A syndicate of his wealthiest friends, however, is being privately formed to provide him with a new boat, and guarantee a certain sum each season towards its expenses. It is now said that Britannia was paid for by the Prince's friends, although he maintained it himself.

HANDBALL AT THE VARSITY.

Spiegle and Beers Retain the Lead in the Tourney by a Small Margin.

As the University of Chicago handball tournament nears its close it is seen that the struggle for the first places will be close and exciting. Although Spiegle and Beers still retain their lead, they have let down in the quality of their play, and in the last week have made their winnings by narrow margins. Hack and Watson, who hold second place, defeated the leaders in decidedly easy style. McIntyre and Blackburn have played a most erratic game, and, after a week of victories, slumped at the game which would have given them third place. The games of last week were:

McIntyre and Blackburn beat Coleman and Roby, 21—8, 21—9.

Hack and Watson beat Walsh and McNeil, 21—14, 21—9.

Spiegle and Beers beat Cohn and Beers, 21—14, 21—16.

McIntyre and Blackburn beat Cohn and Beers, 21—5, 21—20.

Coleman and Roby beat Atwood and Cohn, 21—18, 20—21.

Hack and Watson beat Gaston and Samuels, 21—20, 5—21, 21—20.

McIntyre and Blackburn beat Gaston and Samuels, 21—1, 21—17.

Walsh and McNeil beat Atwood and Cohn, 21—20, 21—18.

Hack and Watson beat Spiegle and Beers, 21—11, 21—13.

Coleman and Roby beat Walsh and McNeil, 21—15, 11—21, 21—8.

Spiegle and Beers beat McIntyre and Blackburn, 21—19, 21—20.

Gaston and Samuels beat Cohn and Beers, 21—10, 21—14.

Standing of the teams:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Spiegle and Beers	18	15	3	.833
Hack and Watson	17	12	5	.705
Atwood and Cohn	16	10	6	.625
McIntyre and Blackburn	18	11	7	.611
Coleman and Roby	18	9	9	.500
Gaston and Samuels	17	7	10	.411
Walsh and McNeil	17	2	15	.117
Cohn and Beers	18	2	16	.111

Handball at Hanlon's.

The following games were played at Hanlon's court:

Yocum-Varley 21—19—18
Riley-Tucker 17—21—21
J. Neagle-J. Wall 17—21—20—21
F. Neagle-P. Jordan 21—19—21—16
Ed Santry-Quinn 21—19—21
J. Carroll-Flinn 14—21—15
Moffatt-Foskett 21—21—15
Matthews-Fleming 18—20—21
F. Garrard-Goelitz 19—21—21
Wallace-Armstrong 21—19—20
Riley-Ryan 21—18—19
Kennedy-Hanlon 17—21—21
Dowling-Pring 21—21—18
Mulrooney-Hodkinson 18—15—21
J. McDonald-W. Gaynor 21—21—19
Goelitz-Arnold 17—18—21
Coyle-Briard 21—19—18—21
Noonan-Quirk 17—21—21—18

Handball at Coggins'.

Coggins' court was crowded to see some good handball games yesterday. Scores:

M. Leonard 21 19 21
Durkin 18 21 16
Valck and Daley 16 21 19 21
Becker and Normile 21 18 21 17
Sheridan and Ollis 21 17 21 18
Cleary and Donohue 19 21 17 21
Moss and Murphy 21 17 19 21
Carney and Coggins 19 21 21 17

At Kennedy's Court.

Yesterday's handball scores:

Carney and J. Fitzpatrick 21 21 19
Quinn and L. Keegan 18 20 21
Frawley and Cahill 17 21 21
O'Mealy and McCarthy 21 18 20
Morse and Doran 16 19 21 21
Durkin and Kennedy 21 21 14 18
Corcoran and Foley 14 21 16 21
Gibbons and Ward 21 16 21 13
Corcoran 21 14 18
Kennedy 15 21 21

At McGurn's Court.

Chicago handball club games at McGurn's court:

Smith and Healy 21 16 21
Davis and Walsh 17 21 19
J. Deravey and M. Franey 21 18 21
J. Barry and M. Deravey 17 21 20
J. Daly and W. McGurn 21 16 21
C. Dolan and J. Joyce 18 21 12
McMahon and Haly 21 11 21
McGuire and Whalen 16 21 18

GAELIC ASSOCIATION GROUNDS.

Tug of War Contest, the Feature of the Program, Results in a Tie.

The sports at the Gaelic Athletic association grounds, Rockwell street and Ogden avenue, yesterday afternoon were witnessed by a large crowd. The greatest interest centered in the tug-of-war between Fortune's Brewery and the Gaelic team, which was declared a draw at the end of five minutes, the Irishmen being unable to pull their opponents further than an inch, three inches being necessary for a decision.

The close of the mile open was also rendered exciting because Duncan, the winner, by accident, when within fifty yards of the tape, ran inside the flags and had to return, which left him the race by a narrow margin only. The summary of the day's sport:

100 yards, open—William O'Brien first, Thomas Hogan second. Time, :10 1-4.

300 yards, confined to Gaelic Athletic association members—E. Mahoney first, M. Donohue second. Time, :33.

Running broad jump—J. Murphy, 21 feet 7 inches, first; J. Hemmel, 19 feet 9 inches, second.

Putting 56-pound weight, without follow—T. Nash, 22 feet 6 inches, first; T. Howley, 22 feet 1 inch, second.

440 yards, open—William O'Brien first, J. Strom second. Time, :52.

Putting 56-pound weight, for height—P. Nash first, P. Howley second, 14 feet 7 inches high.

Mile open—W. J. Duncan, scratch, first; J. Moran, 20 yards, second. Time, 5:01.

Tug of war between employés of Fortune's brewery and Gaelic association members, for $100 a side—Drawn.

Irish jig and reel—P. White first, P. Prendergast second.

Hop, step, and jump—J. Murphy, 29 feet 6 inches, first.

Standing three jumps—J. Murphy, 34 feet, first.

Raising and striking the hurling ball—T. J. Larkin first, T. Cronin second. Distance, 256 feet.

TENNIS PLAYERS AT NIAGARA.

Women's Match Will Be a Feature, Mrs. A. A. Stagg Being One of the Entrants.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Queen's Royal is filled from attic to basement and every one is waiting the opening of the big tennis tournament on Tuesday. Some of the cracks are expected this evening, including E. P. Fischer, M. D. Whetman, the intercollegiate champions; G. P. Sheldon, who in partnership with Leo Ware, the Canadian champion, has just won the double championship of the United States by defeating Mahony and Nesbit, the English players, at Newport Beach; H. E. Avery, J. P. Paret, and others of more or less note. A feature of the tournament will be the contests in the women's singles, both Miss Davis and Mrs. E. Smith of Canada having entered; and Miss Juliette Atkinson, the champion of Canada as well as the United States; Mrs. Stagg of Chicago, Miss Dobbins of Buffalo, and others. The festivities of the week include a grand costume concert and tableaux on Wednesday evening and an organdie german, the latest Newport fad, on Friday evening. It is hoped that the Englishmen, Mahony, Eaves, and Nesbit, will yet be here, although they say it is doubtful.

Woodlawn Tennis Games.

The Woodlawn Tennis club's tourney was concluded in the semi-finals in singles Saturday afternoon, E. N. Ashcraft Jr. defeating Walter Bingham, 6—2, 4—6, 6—4, 8—6. The championship in singles will be contested next Saturday between Ashcraft and H. H. Hilton. Two matches in doubles were also finished, Greenleaf and Slater defeating E. M. Ashcraft and Rushton, 12—10, 6—2, and White and Brand defeating Snow and Hume, 6—4, 6—3. The finals in doubles will be played round robin, beginning this afternoon.

Cricket Team Leaves.

The cricket eleven chosen by the Chicago Cricket association to play in Canada left yesterday on the Wabash for Walkerville. The team is as strong as any that has yet gone East and the members of it all look forward to a string of victories during the ten days' trip. Those who went were J. G. Davis, R. W. Fraser, H. P. Waller, B. Porteous, D. C. Davies, F. R. Kelly, J. Bradley, P. Williamson, L. Bomford, J. H. Rodgers, and A. W. Cavan. The first game played is with Walkerville on Monday, Chatham, London, Rosedale, Hamilton, Toronto, and Waterloo following.

Dave Sullivan to Meet Peddler Palmer.

London, Aug. 22.—It has finally been arranged that Dave Sullivan instead of Solly Smith will fight Peddler Palmer for the bantamweight championship of the world and a purse of $3,000. The fight will take place at the National Sporting club on Oct. 18.

Ten Eyck to Row Labor Day.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Ten Eyck and Maguire are matched to row here Labor day.

LOCATE C. M. PAUL IN TEXAS.

Chicago Police by a Decoy Letter Run Down the Man Wanted on Charge of Bigamy.

Charles M. Paul, wanted by the Chicago police on a charge of bigamy, has been located at a town in Texas by a decoy letter. Paul married a Miss Mullen of Wilmington, Del., last year, and skipped out five months ago. Two or three weeks ago the Chicago authorities notified Chief Dolan of Wilmington to look out for the man, and, after locating his wife, got a decoy letter to him in a town in Texas. Chief Dolan then notified the authorities here, who went after the man last week.

HAVE NO PROFESSIONALS.

BANKERS SAY THEIR FOOTBALL TEAM IS STRICTLY AMATEUR.

Members of the Club Indignant at the Criticisms Quoted as Coming from William Hale Thompson in Canceling the Game Between the Two—Announcement That Six Expelled Members of the C. A. A. Will Play on the Team the Cause of the Action.

Professionalism in football has become the subject of discussion this early in the season, when few of the football teams have done any work. It arises from an interview given out by Manager William Hale Thompson of the Chicago Athletic association in regard to the cancellation of the date arranged with the team of the Bankers' Athletic club.

Mr. Thompson is quoted as saying that personally he believes there are traces of professionalism in the Bankers' team announced for this fall, and therefore he will cancel the date with them. He is further quoted as saying he has good ground for his belief.

The six players expelled from the C. A. A. last year for insubordination are announced as members of the Bankers' team, and for this reason, it is asserted, the game is canceled. They were not expelled from the C. A. A. on the ground of professionalism, for Manager Thompson says he does not know they received money for going to play in one game at Pittsburg, but the appearances were against the men, and therefore he feels justified in canceling the game with the Bankers. They were warned not to go, and were disciplined for insubordination.

Bankers' Athletic club members said they were at a loss yesterday as to whether they should be angry or amused at the attitude of the Chicago Athletic association in refusing to play a game of football with their team this fall, and the criticisms quoted as made by William Hale Thompson, in which he is quoted as saying the team which the Bankers propose to put in the field is tainted with professionalism.

Return the Charges.

"People who live in glass houses," quoted one banker. "What has the C. A. A. got to say about professionals?" quoted another, and thus they aired their views of the C. A. A. team.

The Bankers also averred that the C. A. A. was afraid to meet the team they were going to have this fall.

"If the C. A. A. is going to charge us with professionalism we will give them as good as they send," said one member of the Bankers. "It would be an interesting thing for us to know how they go out and gather in Maybury, Richards, and a lot of other athletes and send them East to compete for the cherry circle. It is a well known fact they were never members of the C. A. A. until they made their records as athletes, and it is quite probable they might never have thought of joining it if they hadn't been wanted to compete in various events.

"We have our athletic membership, as nearly all athletic clubs have, but we think the C. A. A. has secured its teams by the same methods. We did not ask the six former players of the C. A. A. to play with us, and it was only when they asked to join us and play that we took them in. Bloomingston was to have been one of our players, and he would strengthen any team, but he is a paid coach, and therefore a professional, and we will not allow him to play.

"Another point which amuses us is that we have been informed on fairly good authority that the six players were given to understand they would be reinstated this fall on sending an apology for their conduct last fall, but this they refused to do."

The members of the club were indignant at the charges of professionalism which the remarks quoted as coming from Mr. Thompson express. They assert their team is as purely amateur as the cherry circle aggregation and are chagrined at the attitude of the C. A. A., as the contests between the two teams were looked forward to by all the members and would be of great interest and great events in football this fall.

Good Team in Prospect.

With Paul Brown, Ben Thomas, Haddon, Stewart, Aldrich, and Brown, veterans of the gridiron, as a foundation, and with the old players, Briggs, Stone, and others, and Ikey Karel, who, the Bankers say, will play for them, the C. A. A. would in all probability have had a hard proposition in its game scheduled with the Bankers.

The feeling at the Bankers' clubrooms is bitter and the rivalry between the two teams promises to be intense this fall.

The so-called athletic membership, perhaps, will prove a bone of contention for critics of amateur sports as long as they exist, and will offer a chance for the cry of "professionalism." Caspar Whitney has taken a whack at the Bankers' Athletic club and other organizations on that ground.

Athletic Memberships.

It is claimed it is impossible to pick a champion team from the members of an athletic association without the aid of some such device as the athletic membership list. A team which would command any following or one which would attract attention could not be secured from the regular membership of the average athletic club, and this fact is recognized when an athletic membership among other classes of club members is provided for. Such an institution, some clubmen say, can be conducted on purely amateur lines, and the Bankers say they are doing so.

The C. A. A. says its team is purely amateur, and there is no reason apparent for disputing their assertion.

Reform in football was the order of things last fall, and the efforts of the Chicago Athletic association along that line were praiseworthy and to Manager Thompson is due much credit for his work. He was careful to avoid anything which could arouse a suspicion of professionalism and will be as careful this year. Good promises also come from the Bankers.

The acrimonious discussion which seems imminent between the two clubs will probably go on for some time without proving anything, and will only develop ill-feeling which will be detrimental to the interests of football.

TALKS OF FOOTBALL RULES.

Western Teams Will Be Weakened by the New Four Years' Regulations.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Captain of the football team of the University of Michigan, G. H. Ferbett, is at his home here. He talked entertainingly today on the game and on rules recently adopted which will govern the sport this year. He said:

"To my mind the rule recently adopted which provides that no student shall play upon the team of any college for more than four years unless he shall have secured a degree, in which case he may play two additional years provided he be a candidate for a second degree, will weaken the Western college teams. In our eleven this will throw five of our best men out of the team.

"I am of the opinion that football will be more popular this year than ever before. The rough playing is fast giving way to the more scientific style.

"It has been rumored that a new rule will be adopted by which the quarter back will be privileged to run with the ball. I do not believe that such a rule will be passed. It would cause a great revolution in the system now employed in the game.

"Our team will go into training at Whitmore Lake, Mich., Sept. 15. We will train until October, when we will go into the field for practice work."

Steel Rails Go to India in Spite of England.

The Ironmonger has been investigating the recent underbidding of English steel rail makers by American manufacturers. It is ascertained that an East Indian railway company invited tenders for 7,544 tons of rails, and English rails were offered at an average of $27.50. The American quotation, understood to come from the Maryland Steel company, was $23.50, delivered at Calcutta. This tender was accepted, together with a tender for accessories, which was also [illegible]. The Secretary of State for India says that further orders for rails for India have been placed in the United States. The Bengal and Nagpur railroad company recently accepted 2,000 tons from an American firm at [illegible] compared with $27.25, which was the British bid. Lord George Hamilton adds that the quality of the material was tested before acceptance by an official sent to the United States.

Canada's Exports.

Last year Canada's total export of breadstuffs was $12,094,230, of which $10,[illegible] went to Britain.

NO ROW OVER CLAIMS

United States and Spain Likely to Arbitrate.

DE LOME AS DETECTIVE.

Spanish Minister Implicates Government Officials.

SOME TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA.

William A. Lamson of Chicago Learns Important Facts.

YELLOW FEVER RAGING IN CUBA.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—No doubt is entertained by this government that Spain will agree to a convention for the settlement of claims growing out of the war in Cuba, and, in fact, an intimation to this effect has already been given through the usual diplomatic channel. The claims for damages sustained by American citizens have been made up at the Department of State and forwarded to Madrid, but such action is not considered a formal demand by the United States. Representations have been made from time to time that citizens of the United States have filed claims against Spain for upwards of $30,000,000, and the figures will probably aggregate $50,000,000 before action is taken. Minister Woodford will call attention of the Spanish government to these claims and ask the appointment of a commission. Counter claims, which have been collected by Minister Depuy de Lome's secret service agents, will be put in as an offset, and the request for a commission will probably be accepted.

In 1871 Minister Sickles presented a similar request by direction of President Grant and Spain accepted it. A treaty was arranged between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Secretary of State, and its provisions were carried out. It was arranged that all claims against the two countries due to the revolution in Cuba should be submitted to arbitrators, one to be chosen by the Secretary of State of this country, one by the Spanish Minister at Washington, the third member to be selected by the representatives of the governments interested. Both governments bound themselves to abide by the findings of the commission, which was formed, and did not conclude its work until 1883.

This precedent laid down by the Grant administration will be followed closely. Minister Woodford carried with him the complete history of that commission, and his instructions are to press for a similar disposition of the claims growing out of the present revolution in Cuba.

Soon after the Cuban revolution started Minister Depuy de Lome perfected a complete secret service. He employed the best detective talent in this country, not only for the details but for the management of the work. His general instructions were that he wanted all the evidence possible of movements in this country to aid the Cuban cause. He received reports and the attorney for Spain supervised the evidence gathered and put it in legal form.

When the claims commission is formed and Spain presents her counter claims the public will learn for the first time of the mass of secret information which the Spanish Minister has collected. The revelations will implicate many government officials in filibustering movements, and in this way Spain's legal representatives will try to throw upon the United States responsibility for damages sustained through filibustering expeditions. It took ten years to get through with the claims incurred in the former revolution, so the twentieth century may be well advanced before the present claims will be adjudicated.

William A. Lamson of Chicago has returned to Washington from the Pacific coast, whither he was sent by Secretary Gage as one of a party of three to take an inventory of the United States mints at Carson City, San Francisco, and Denver. Mr. Lamson was at the Golden Gate when the first delegation of miners from the Klondike arrived with their treasure.

"Our party was counting the gold and silver coin and bullion at the San Francisco mint," said Mr. Lamson, "when the first delegation of miners from Alaska arrived. A large proportion of them took their nuggets and dust to a private concern, but others preferred to have the assay and weights of the United States mint. As no gold could be received while the count was being made the latter class of miners were compelled to store their dust with the safety deposit companies or Wells, Fargo & Co. until the mint resumed operations."

"I talked with the miners and saw their treasure by the shovelful. It was interesting to see them bring in buckskin bags filled with gold and lay them down to be weighed and assayed by the mint officials. One man with whom I became acquainted was from the far north. He and his partner divided $16,000 in dust at the mint scales, and each had left claims and other interests of yet more value behind. I asked him his views of the outlook in Alaska based on his experience, telling him I wanted the simple truth as I had no intention of going there. He talked freely and in a manner which was proof that he was giving his honest opinion.

"Affairs in Alaska, he said, had already assumed the condition they are in at Cripple Creek or any other older camp. Everything known to be valuable or near what had proved to be valuable had been taken up. A few lucky ones had come down with the results of hard work, but the majority are still there and had litttle or nothing. They were as capable and as well equipped as the speaker, but had proven less lucky. A man to have any chance of succeedng must either have money to buy a good claim or provisions, physical constitution, and the courage to push farther in and take his chances in unexplored territory.

"As to the hardship which those who had won encountered none of the newspaper accounts has overrated them. What with intense cold and storms, the dangers of the mountain passes, and in the crude river boats, as they picked their way amid the cakes of ice, the expense of all provisions, and often the utter lack of them, the lot of the Dawson prospector is not a happy one. The prospector in those new fields must encounter all these hardships. It will be a long time before projected railroads can do much for the miner.

"It seemed strange that men and even women, so little fitted by nature to do hard physical work and stand the cold, should try this experiment in the face of all the warnings the press had properly given. Deaths from cold and starvation will number in the hundreds, if not in the thousands, and an undertaker could make more than any miner. While the tenderfoot has been so far the most lucky, it should be remembered that that word is used in the case of Alaska mining to apply to those who have not had experience in mining.

"One thousand pounds of freight—food, clothing, and mining outfit—is conceded by all to be the least a man should take. Well, let him take a good sized sled and put 1,000 pounds of any material on it, and drag it up and down a while in the sand near the Cliff House. About half an hour would finish him. Then let him try it on one of San Francisco's hills, and if he got half way up in a day he would be doing far better than I think he could; and yet, to be a miner at Klondike he must do this day after day and also be able to use the pick and shovel continuously during the winter while the digging is done.

"Let the indoor man stay in the 'States.' The old days of mining in California offered no such hardships as are presented in Alaska, and there is yet room in California, Colorado, Montana, and other States where a weaker man can try his hand and be near civilization and not in danger of being frozen or starved."

ENEMIES OF ANNEXATION ARE ACTIVE IN HAWAII.

(Continued from first page.)

business and trade than for the discussion of international affairs, yet through its medium I have been able to form a fair impression of Chinese sentiment. While their ideas on the political bearings are misty, they uniformly ask one question. It is whether under annexation the footing they have gained in trade and industry will be protected. With that protection assured they are ready to acquiesce in the change from Hawaiian to American sovereignty. The Portuguese, who are next to the Japanese and Chinese in numbers, are for the most part eager for American citizenship. Of all the elements in the mixed population of Hawaii their immigration has been the most beneficial.

They are good workers, and the second generation is much more than that. As a class they support the government. They are peaceable and orderly. They have taken deep root in the soil. They help to develop the country and their share in this development is gratefully recognized. I have met some of them whose only doubt about annexation was a fear that it might bring the wrong classes from the States. The instincts of the Portuguese are conservative. When a new system of administration comes they want their share in it, and with that recognition they will be satisfied.

ENGLISH RESIDENTS FAVOR ANNEXATION.

When the foreign element in Honolulu is spoken of it is usually the English and the Germans that are meant. The French are few and their commercial interests are small. The drift of the English residents, with some conspicuous royalist exceptions, is now towards annexation. The Germans, particularly the younger ones, are becoming of the same mind. This foreign element, so called, has come to this view gradually and even grudgingly. Their dream has been a protectorate, in which Germany and Great Britain would exercise equal control with the United States. So long as American statesmen were content with empty assertions of paramount influence the hope of a political partnership with the European powers did not die out in the breasts of the subjects of those powers living in Hawaii and doing business here. The foundation of great fortunes was the reciprocity arrangement with the United States.

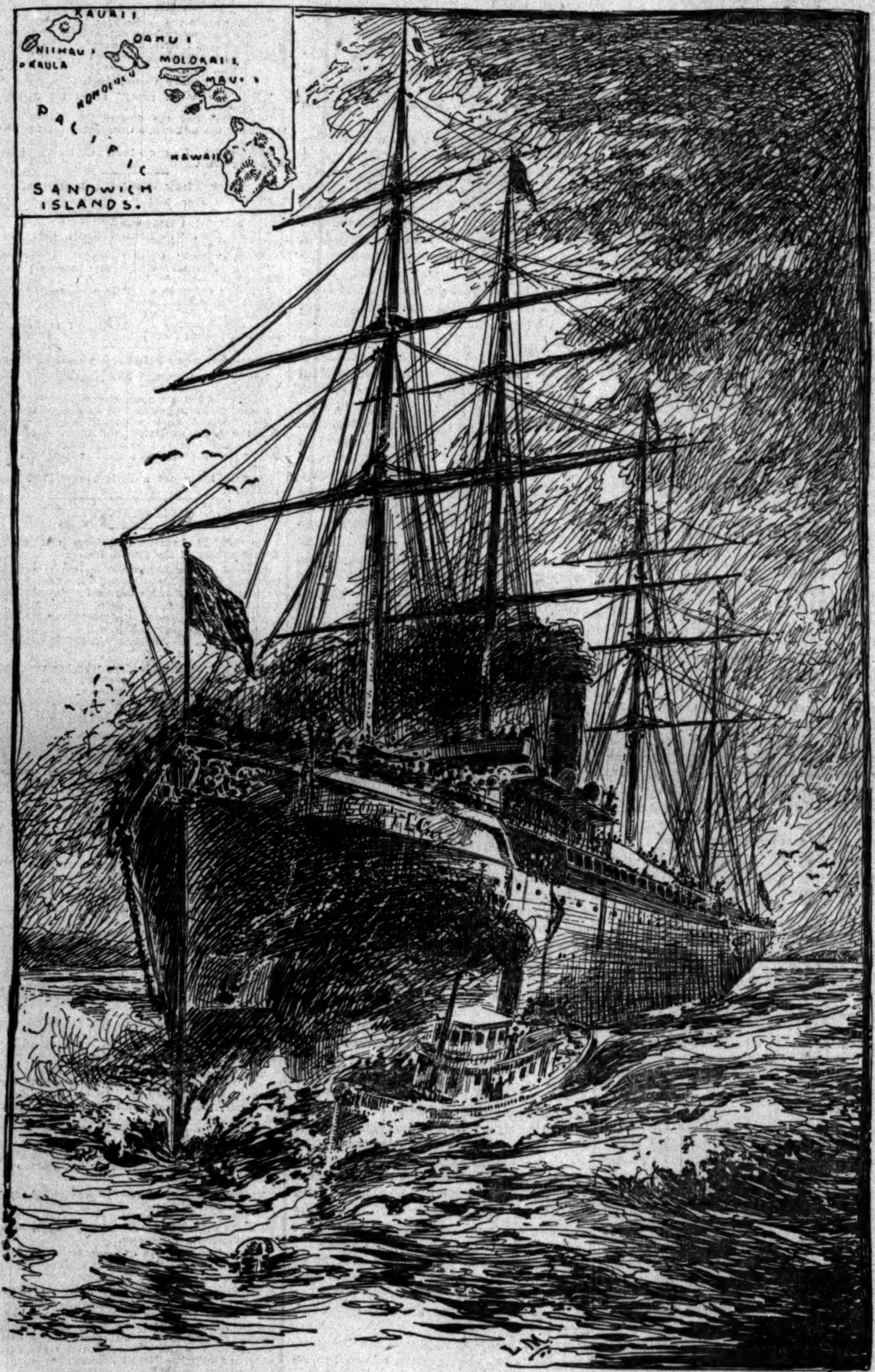
Europeans began to feel secure in the belief that they would be left to enjoy valuable commercial privileges without any political equivalent. The awakening came suddenly, but it was a thorough one. The United States having decided to maintain its paramount influence by something more than words these European residents in Hawaii have seen that the only way this can be done, in fact, is by incorporating the islands in the American commonwealth. They have known also that the fact of a provisional republic living through four stormy years is no guarantee that it can be maintained indefinitely in the future, and with a threefold or fourfold protectorate not feasible they recognize that annexation is the only outcome. They will continue to enjoy the same commercial advantages, with the possible limitation of the coastwise trade. In return political responsibilities will be incurred. I have heard it directly from the foreign element that their impulse towards annexation was quickened by the Japanese inbroglio. Possibly Japan's intentions may still be more a matter of opinion than of direct demonstration, but the opinion of these Europeans is based on personal observation. They are familiar with the commercial and political conditions of the east. I do not find any of them making light of Japan's ambition and the inordinate growth of the national sentiment since the war with China. The suggestion that because of the large number of her people in Hawaii Japan might claim a right with the United States and European powers in a protectorate was a shock to the foreign element, but if existing conditions were to continue they felt it was a plausible claim. So these Europeans have reached the point where they want the United States to prevail.

PREFER AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.

Laying aside all sentimental considerations they prefer American institutions to Asiatic civilization. Trade and commerce do not follow in the wake of Asiatic institutions. Naturally the English and German residents do not approach annexation with the same feeling as the Americans, or the missionaries, as they are still called. It was the American element that, in the midst of a barbarian monarchy, laid the foundation and builded a substantial structure of free government and that now sees the fulfillment of national destiny in the prospect of the islands becoming an integral part of the American Republic. While the Europeans cannot enter fully into this feeling they understand it and appreciate it. The English born manager of one of the big commercial houses told me that to the Americans was due the credit of the civilization which had made commerce possible. To them he gave the credit of building a good government in adverse surroundings, and he thought they were entitled to the fruition of their hopes, which annexation would bring. Others gave utterance to the same sentiment. For themselves, having made up their minds that annexation is to come, the Europeans in Hawaii, with rare exceptions, are ready to accept the conditions which bring it about. The support they will give to American control when it becomes a political fact will be sincere and hearty.

I have summarized in a general view the attitude which the various nationalities hold towards annexation, because what might be called public sentiment in Hawaii is largely a matter of nationality. It is crystallized in separate masses. More detailed information about these nationalities and their relation to American citizenship is reserved for future letters. They all have a place under annexation.

QUICK WORK IN TRANSMITTING NEWS FROM HAWAII.



At 2:35 p. m. Saturday THE TRIBUNE's correspondent at San Francisco telegraphed: "The Coptic is just entering the Golden Gate." At 3 p. m., a brief message was received announcing that Mr. C. M. Pepper's letter had just been received, and would be placed on the wires immediately. At 3:30, or less than an hour after the bulletin announcing that the steamship Coptic was entering the Golden Gate, Mr. Pepper's dispatch of several thousand words was in THE TRIBUNE office. The Coptic is the vessel in the above picture. THE TRIBUNE's San Francisco correspondent reached the vessel in a government tug, clambered on board, received the matter sent by Mr. Pepper from an officer of the Coptic, hastened to a telegraph office, with the result as outlined.

FIGHT A RAVENSWOOD SALOON.

Residents in the Vicinity of Berteau Avenue and North Clark Street Are Up in Arms.

Another saloon fight has been brewing in Ravenswood for the last two weeks, occasioned by the attempt to open up a summer place at Berteau avenue and North Clark street. In the deeds held by property owners in the district there is a provision against the running of saloons prior to 1900.

Some time since John Nelson obtained a lease on a big lot at the east end of Berteau avenue, directly opposite Graceland Cemetery. He made an excavation beyond the building line on Berteau avenue and erected a one-story brick building, in which he arranged three store rooms. He cut a door between two of the stores and rented the two for a saloon. Last week he flooded the suburb with handbills announcing a grand opening for Saturday night, which, however, did not take place. The matter at this stage seems to be held in abeyance.

The people are looking to the Graceland Cemetery company to help them shut up the saloon or prevent its being opened. Title to the property abutting on Clark street is said to have been acquired from the cemetery company, by whom lots were sold with the non-liquor selling proviso.

Fac-Simile Signature Chas. H. Fletcher
is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria.

When baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

STILL IN THE DARK.

Murder of Cashier Struble as Much of a Mystery as Ever.

BANK BOOKS ARE GONE.

Every Scrap of Paper Relating to the Business Taken Away.

CITIZENS ARE WROUGHT UP.

Perpetrators of the Crime Likely to Be Lynched if Captured.

POPULARITY OF DEAD BANKER.

Shepherd, Mich., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The murderers of Cashier Elmer E. Struble of the Farmers' Bank have not yet been brought to justice. Although Deputy Sheriff Estey and Prosecuting Attorney Frank McNamara put in a busy day, their investigations were not productive enough to warrant any one's arrest, although it is the general feeling that tomorrow will be more fruitful. The principal topic of conversation upon the streets today is Struble's mysterious ante-mortem statement, the purport of which is known to but the two officials mentioned above and one other, the Town Marshal, W. J. Boyles. Contrary to the report sent out at first, Mr. Struble, under the influence of powerful stimulants, did recover consciousness for a few moments before he died, and during the brief return of memory gave the names of three men who he claimed shot him to death and secured the bank books and money from the bank early on Saturday morning.

The statement, made doubly solemn by a dying man's oath, was put into Deputy Sheriff Estey's hands, who started out to find the men, who, rumor says, are all rich and influential citizens, living in or near Mount Pleasant. Imagine the officer's amazement when he discovered that at least one of the men could have no possible connection with the crime, for he was miles away when it was committed, and constantly in the presence of reputable citizens, who are prepared to swear to his whereabouts.

Can Make No Arrests Now.

This fact of course precluded the possibility of arresting either one of the other men until more evidence than Mr. Struble's affidavit can be shown against them.

John F. Ryan, owner of the bank of which Struble was cashier, was interviewed by THE TRIBUNE correspondent today. Ryan had very little to say, professed not to know the amount of money taken, and seemed to be as entirely ignorant of affairs at the bank as the veriest outsider. He explained this by saying that he had not been down to the bank in two or three weeks, having always trusted Struble entirely.

The Shepherd bank books are gone, even to the memorandum of cash on hand, and the thorough manner in which every scrap of paper relating to the business has disappeared, argues some familiarity with banking business.

The greatest stumbling block with which the authorities have to deal is the complete manner in which the murderers disappeared after finishing their work. It must have been at least 4:30 o'clock on Saturday morning when the crime was committed, and farmers upon every road leading out of Shepherd were up and about at that hour, yet Deputy Sheriff Estey has interviewed them all, and not one remembers seeing a rig of any description passing until hours later.

Lynching May Follow Capture.

This makes the affair more puzzling than ever and Shepherd citizens more determined that when the scoundrels be discovered, if they are discovered, that Judge Lynch shall have full sway. Examination proves that two revolvers of different caliber, one a 22 and the other a 32, were fired during the struggle between Cashier Struble and his unknown assailants. A 22 caliber bullet was found imbedded in the back door, while three 32 caliber balls found lodgement in poor Struble's body. The man's vitality was something wonderful. He lived for nearly seven hours with a bullet through his right lung and another actually lodged in the walls of his heart.

The little pen of a bank, which is in one corner of Wisdom's hardware store, is eloquent with mute evidences of the struggle. The money till is overturned on the floor, papers are strewn wildly about, and a big dent in the wall shows where Struble had hurled a heavy iron seal at one of his assailants. Mr. Struble's funeral will probably not be held until Tuesday or Wednesday, as the inquest is being held back pending developments. Meanwhile, so popular was the dead man that everything in the shape of amusements is suspended, a show troupe billed for this week being asked to cancel its date. Mount Pleasant is very quiet tonight, but it is a dangerous calm. No one doubts but what tomorrow will bring about some stirring scenes.

LARGE SALES OF IOWA CORN.

It Is Estimated That Farmers Sold Two Million Bushels of Old Corn Saturday.

Atlantic, Ia., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The marketing of old corn on Saturday by farmers was almost unprecedented, over 100,000 bushels being sold to dealers within a radius of twenty miles of Atlantic at 20 and 21 cents. It is safe to estimate that the purchases of corn by Bartlett, Frazier & Co., Counselman, and other elevator concerns in Iowa on their card bids sent out Saturday night will aggregate 2,000,000 bushels. The bid for No. 3 corn is 23 cents in all western Iowa territory, and dozens of dealers will be sellers of cribbed corn, there being evidences of another good crop maturing.

Martinsville, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A heavy rainstorm visited this vicinity during the early hours this morning. This is the first rain for over three weeks, and will greatly benefit the corn and pastures.

Mount Vernon, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—A good rain last night and repeated showers today have broken the drought that had begun to have a diastrous effect on corn on high land.

DENVER LEADERS FAVOR WAR.

Resolutions Expressing the Idea That Force Must Succeed Peaceful Methods.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—At the regular meeting of the Trades Assembly today steps were taken to send delegates to the workingmen's convention called to meet in St. Louis. The striking coal miners were indorsed and government by injunction vehemently denounced. Two of the resolutions passed are as follows:

"Resolved, That we believe the time is near at hand when peaceful methods on the part of outraged humanity must give place to forcible resistance of armed capital, even though badged with the venal and corrupt authority of plutocratic Judges.

"Resolved, That we herewith place ourselves as being to the last extreme on record against tolerating the present or any other attempt to abridge any of the rights, privileges, and liberties of free men."

HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR A CIGAR

Berry, the Millionaire Tramp, Has a Good Old Time at Charleston, Ill.

Charleston, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Berry, the millionaire tramp, was here today. He hired the best rig in the city and was driven all over town. He appeared to be flush, as he tendered a hundred dollar bill in payment for a cigar and exhibited drafts for several thousand dollars.

SCHWABENS AT A BIG PICNIC.

Ogden's Grove Packed by Thousands of Fun Loving Members and Friends.

Ogden's Grove was packed yesterday with members and friends of the Schwaben Verein, which gave its annual picnic there. Ticket-takers estimated the attendance at 5,000. All sorts of amusements, including dances, were provided.

As has been the custom for many years the society had provided a necessary quantity of Neckar riesling wine, imported for the occasion. It would be superfluous to say that the demand for the beverage was large. During the early part of the evening the "Barber of the Suabian Village" was presented by a company of amateurs. There was also a display of fireworks. Conspicuous on the grounds was a tower of fruits. The program will be repeated today. Several charities will get the benefit of the proceeds.

The Sokol Slovansga Lipa, the strongest Bohemian turner association of this city, had its annual picnic in Cary, Ill., yesterday. The society paraded through the West Eighteenth street Bohemian district early in the morning. At the grounds addresses were made and an athletic program enjoyed.

The united Polish turner societies of this city, including the societies of South Chicago, Lemont, and Hammond, held a picnic in Cragin yesterday. Thirteen societies turned out and several Polish military organizations were present. The dancing of Polish mazurs and krackoviaks by persons recently from Poland was one of the principal features. The proceeds of the picnic will be devoted to the fund which is being gathered by the turners to build an armory and large gymnasium for the American youth of Polish extraction.

The printers of Typographical Union No. 16 gave their annual picnic yesterday at Tuxedo Park, 1,000 being in attendance. The features of the day were the bicycle race, which was won by O'Hara, and the baseball game in which THE TRIBUNE nine defeated the Chronicle by a score of 7 to 3. Dancing and all kinds of games were also indulged in.

AERONAUT ASCENSION A FIZZLE

Whaleback's Sky Sailor Makes an Inglorious Soar into the Cold Blue Lake.

"Professor" Deer's balloon ascension from the whaleback yesterday consisted of a rise of 100 feet and a drop into the water. The "professor" was the sole aeronaut, Mme. Deriski, who had declared her determination to take a sail through the atmosphere with him, failing to put in an appearance.

When the "professor's" balloon collapsed the boat's 3,000 passengers were in a great shudder for fear the acrobat would be hurt, but beyond a cold bath and the mortification of a failure "Professor" Deer experienced no discomfiture.

Some of the spectators declare the balloon caught fire and was consumed, others that the hot air burned six holes in it, but apparently it was badly inflated and the attendants cut it loose too soon. The excuses given were too much wind on the lake and nervousness on the part of "Professor" Deer. He kept presence of mind and nerve enough to hang on to the bar, so that by reason of the motion of the waves the balloon dragged him some distance in the water before he could be reached by the life boats and taken aboard the steamer again. The balloon was also picked up and saved.

Its quick collapse was undoubtedly due to either the bursting or burning of a few holes in its top and sides. It was said that the woman aeronaut backed out of her agreement because of the accident at Electric Park a few days ago.

The bungling, wabbling get away of the canvas craft and its refusal to soar, coupled with indications for a few minutes that the "professor" was in imminent danger of losing his life, created considerable commotion and fright among the excursionists.

JAMES T. WRAY IS DEAD.

Manager for Rice & Creighton Passes Away at His Home in Evanston.

James T. Wray, manager for Rice & Creighton, died yesterday morning of peritonitis at his home, 1249 Chicago avenue, Evanston, at the age of 59 years. Mr. Wray was for ten years an employé of the money order department of the Chicago Postoffice. He came to Chicago from Pittsburg fifteen years ago. During the civil war he served as a Captain of the One Hundred and First Pennsylvania Infantry, and was made Quartermaster at Harper's Ferry. He leaves a son, James T. Wray Jr., and a widow.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—Forecast for Monday:

Illinois and Indiana—Fair, cooler in northern portions, northeasterly winds.

Ohio—Generally fair, cooler, light northerly winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair, light to fresh northeasterly winds.

Upper Michigan—Generally fair, warmer in western portion, light easterly winds.

Wisconsin—Generally fair, warmer in northern portion, light easterly winds, increasing.

Minnesota—Generally fair, except showers in northern portion, warmer, east to southeast winds.

North Dakota—Local showers, cooler in southeast portion, northwesterly winds.

South Dakota—Partly cloudy weather, cooler, northwesterly winds.

Iowa—Generally fair, northeasterly winds.

Nebraska—Generally fair, variable winds, becoming northwesterly.

Missouri—Generally fair, variable winds.

Montana—Fair, cooler, northerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 22, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.00	86	94	E.	....	Clear
Albany	29.94	68	82	N.W.	.42	Fair
Alpena	30.10	54	58	N.E.	Tr.	Fair
Atlanta	30.00	74	76	S.	.32	Fair
Amarillo	30.06	76	78	E.	....	Clear
Battleford	30.00	72	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.84	82	88	S.	....	Clo'dy
Buffalo	30.00	60	74	N.E.	....	Fair
Boston	29.92	66	80	S.W.	.44	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.90	70	80	N.W.	.16	Rain
Calgary	29.94	72	76	S.E.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.94	74	82	S.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.98	74	80	S.	....	Clear
Chicago	30.02	64	74	N.E.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	29.96	66	82	N.E.	.62	Clear
Cleveland	29.98	70	72	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Davenport	29.96	74	80	N.	....	Clear
Denver	30.00	80	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	30.00	76	82	N.W.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.00	62	78	N.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.04	80	86	S.W.	....	Clear
Dubuque	30.00	72	78	N.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	30.12	52	54	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.96	82	84	S.E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	30.00	66	76	Calm	....	Clear
Galveston	30.02	82	86	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.00	64	70	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	30.10	56	62	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Havre	29.96	82	86	N.	Tr.	Clear
Helena	30.00	80	84	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
Huron	29.96	76	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Indianapolis	29.98	66	70	N.E.	.22	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.02	82	88	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.06	76	78	N.	....	Clear
Lander	30.10	74	86	W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.98	78	84	N.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.12	48	52	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.94	76	84	N.W.	....	Clear
Minnedosa	29.86	66	70	N.W.	.04	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.94	76	84	S.	.80	Clo'dy
Montreal	30.04	48	64	S.	.02	Clear
Nashville	29.92	70	88	N.	.20	Rain
New Orleans	29.98	80	86	W.	.02	Fair
New York City	29.90	72	76	S.W.	.60	Clo'dy
Norfolk	29.96	74	78	N.E.	Tr.	Clear
North Platte	30.06	74	80	S.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.04	78	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.02	78	82	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.98	58	72	N.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.96	88	96	S.W.	....	Fair
Parkersburg	29.98	68	86	W.	Tr.	Rain
Pittsburg	29.94	74	80	N.	....	Fair
Pueblo	30.00	80	84	E.	....	Clear
Qu' Appelle	29.92	68	68	N.W.	.01	Fair
Rapid City	29.88	88	88	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.98	74	78	N.	Tr.	Clear
St. Paul	30.04	64	72	E.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.92	88	90	N.W.	....	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.10	54	62	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.02	68	72	N.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	74	78	N.	....	Clear
Vicksburg	29.92	82	88	S.	....	Clear
Washington	29.92	76	84	S.	....	Clear
White River	30.14	50	60	N.	....	Clear
Williston	29.96	70	82	N.	....	Fair
Winnipeg	29.84	66	..	S.E.	....	Clo'dy

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

The following burial permits were issued to persons over 5 years of age by the Health department yesterday:

Basseler, Gustav, 12 years old, 1225 Diversey-blvd., died Aug. 20; cause, cholera morbus.

Bloom, Amanda A., 6 years old, 6645 Sherman-av., died Aug. 20; cause, diphtheria.

Berman, Mary, 80 years old, 3320 South Morgan-st., died Aug. 20; cause, consumption.

Cogley, William, 17 years old, 119 Hasting-st., died Aug. 20; cause, consumption.

Gillespie, Charles A., 56 years old, 156 Throop-st., died Aug. 20; cause, Bright's disease.

Kiusilicz, Kasmius, 30 years old, 3303 South Morgan-st., died Aug. 21; cause, cholera morbus.

Maski, George, 37 years old, 77 Fry-st., died Aug. 20; cause, cancer of stomach.

Mara, John, 22 years old, 4446 Honore-st., died Aug. 20; cause, blood poison.

McGray, Lena, 85 years old, 1138 Milwaukee-av., died Aug. 22; cause, cerebral hemorrhage.

Matuszak, Constance, 61 years old, 88 Cornelia-st., died Aug. 21; cause, heart disease.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

Robinson, Florence H., 19 years old, 40 Aldine-sq., died Aug. 21; cause, heart disease.

Sorenson, Viggo P. M., 31 years old, 211 Milwaukee-av., died Aug. 21; cause, consumption.

Setka, Antonio, 46 years old, 522 W. 18th-st.; cause, paralysis.

DEATHS.

BELKE—Mrs. P. H. Belke, aged 48 years 6 months, widow of the late William Belke. Funeral from her former residence, 1325 Van Buren-st., Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 1 o'clock, to Waldheim.

DE VOTO—John Raymond De Voto, infant child of Tony and Dora De Voto, aged 8 months and 4 days. Funeral from residence, 23d inst., 437 Van Buren-st.

DENT—Samuel August Dent, Aug. 22, at his residence, 5521 Kimbark-av. Announcement of funeral later.

HARDING—Alice Harding, née Tracy, daughter of the late John and Kate Tracy. Funeral from her late residence, 1258 Jackson-blvd., Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 9 a. m., to Our Lady of Sorrows Church, thence by carriages to Calvary. London, England, papers please copy.

KNOWLES—Emma Knowles, youngest daughter of S. F. and Mary J. Knowles, Aug. 22. Funeral notice hereafter.

NUMBERGER—Frank Nmmbereger, at his residence, 6600 Cottage Grove-av., of heart failure, Aug. 21. Member of Court Energy No. 19, I. O. F. Funeral Tuesday, 2 p. m., at Oakwoods.

SONNTAG—In New York City, Aug. 21, Kittie Jenke Sonntag, wife of Charles Sonntag of San Francisco.

SCHROEDER—George E. Schroeder, Aug. 22, 1897, aged 28 years. Funeral from residence, 26 Ashland-st., Wednesday, Aug. 25, at 1 o'clock, to Waldheim.

WRAY—James Thomas Wray, aged 59, at 1249 Chicago-av., Evanston, Ill., on Sunday morning. Notice of funeral later. Pittsburg papers please copy.

WEBB—Aug. 22, Mary E. Webb, mother of Mrs. F. S. Bock at 6905 Union-av. Funeral Tuesday, the 24th, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 23, 1897.

The story of a mountain of gold in Alaska may be offset against the lake of petroleum.

Wheat has proved a capable aeronaut, but there are no indications of any parachute descent.

Perhaps a month from now the American farmer will scorn such a trivial price as a dollar for wheat.

The powers may think they are being firm with Turkey, but it seems to be chiefly an exhibition of infirmity.

Judge Lynch having commenced holding his court in Alaska, it ought to become an ideal spot for the Georgia lynchers—all except the climate.

When we see the name of William J. Bryan masquerading in the newspapers as "William J. Brown" one is prompted to ask, "And are we so soon forgot?"

The new Premier of Spain announces that he favors the policy of General Weyler. Azcarraga therefore is a fresh candidate for the contempt of the civilized world.

Wheat seems to be nearly on a par with Klondike, and some of the disappointed gold seekers should try a rush to the grain fields, where there is a sure return for the "diggings."

The Westminster Gazette says of the wheat bulge that "Bryanites are made to look foolish." If that is what they were made for they certainly are doing it to perfection.

The bankers at Detroit treated Governor Pingree with great consideration when he undertook to instruct them on finance. They politely refrained from laughing in his face.

The latest sensation from Alaska is a report of the discovery of a gold mountain. But people will be justified in doubting the story until they have seen at least a section of it.

The fact that a century plant has bloomed in the White House for the first time in the history of that venerable pile may be construed as a favorable omen for President McKinley.

The rise in price of wheat is another piece of luck for the Republican party. But then it is lucky for the farmers, too. Thus the farmer and the Republican party go along hand in hand.

General Miles is reported to have advised Greece how successfully to defend the pass of Thermopylæ. The powers can now gracefully withdraw from further interference in the case.

As to that "gold mountain" in Alaska, there is no disposition on the part of anybody to order it to come to them, but all are ready to follow the example of Mahomet by going to the mountain.

A boy of 12, so intoxicated that he did not know his name, was certainly a shocking spectacle, even for Milwaukee avenue, but the situation was partly explained when the name was found to be Przymuszynfki.

The London Speaker thinks the United States will be forced to stop the Cuban war. That is a sentiment from the Speaker well spoken, but unfortunately the only person who could hear with effect has been hypnotized by Spain.

The Boston Herald speaks of "a decaying platform" in connection with the decline of silver. In fact, if silver should fall a little lower, it looks as if it might go clear through the platform. This, no doubt, is due to the rotten materials of which the platform was built: Ignorance, prejudice, malevolence, sectionalism, selfishness, and repudiation. Its shaky condition is proved by the course of such men as "Uncle" Horace Boies in abandoning it so early in the campaign.

Charles A. Dana, editor of the New York Sun, is taking a rest in order to recover fully from illness caused by overwork. He is 78 years old and comes from sturdy stock, his father and grandfather having both passed 87 before giving up the battle of life. Mr. Dana has been in the working harness continuously up to within a few months, and surely has earned a respite. He considers he has many years yet to live in order to maintain the reputation of the family for longevity, and it is to be hoped he will arrange his days so as to stretch out his own life's span to the longest possible limits.

It is reported that several of the European continental powers, including Spain, Russia, Germany, and Austria, contemplate the location of a sort of coöperative penal colony for Anarchists. The idea is a good one. The colonists could found an ideal "anarchy" exactly to their tastes, and if the French Anarchists could get up a war with the Germans, and the Spaniards with the Russians, additional interest would be given to the situation and great good accomplished for both countries. Perhaps Spain might be willing to give up Cuba as a location for the colony, seeing that the island has been in a state of anarchy for two or three years past, though the United States might object to it as a violation of the Monroe doctrine.

If the new story regarding the origin of Kaiser William's black eye is true, it illustrates the fact which he has been trying to prove, that "nothing is impossible" with a German Emperor. Instead of being struck with "a rope's end," it is now intimated that the author of this new style of decoration was a spirited young naval officer, who had been angered by one of the Kaiser's spectacular displays of ill-temper. Convinced that his prospects for the future were ruined, the story goes on to say, the young officer the next day rode over a cliff into the sea on his bicycle, putting an end to his career. The Kaiser, no doubt, is more than ever convinced of the "divine right of Kings" to make fools of themselves, and will go on giving new exhibitions of his folly.

CURRENCY—ITS DEFECTS AND NEEDS.

One of the most important signs of the times, just now, is the unusual degree of attention that is given in financial circles and conventions, in popular assemblies and the press, to the discussion of the currency problem. It differs from the discussion of the same question during the Presidential canvass of 1896 in the fact that, instead of being largely political as it was then, it is now conducted by men who have made finance a life study and have had practical experience and opportunities for extended observation in monetary affairs as bankers or otherwise, either at home or abroad. Their views thus assume an importance and value which do not belong to those of the mere politician or the theorist. There could scarcely be stronger evidence than is afforded by this popular interest of the duty of Congress to deal with this question as promptly as may be consistent with safety and the adoption of a wise class of reforms.

The existing monetary system of the United States is the outgrowth of a great variety of expedients designed to meet the necessities of the country during and since the civil war, and, though a vast improvement upon that which existed before the war, it is still to a large extent a hotchpotch of incongruities and contradictions. Its character in this respect was strikingly described by Controller of the Currency Eckels in his address before the American Bankers' association at Detroit the other day. Referring to this feature he said:

> Nowhere in any nation of equal importance is there to be found a currency and financial system so inadequate for the purposes to be accomplished as here. It presents in its circulation feature the singular spectacle of nine different kinds of currency, all except two of which are directly dependent upon the credit of the United States. . . . One statute requires the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem the legal tender notes in coin on presentation, and another compels him to pay them out, that they may return again and again for redemption. . . . We search in vain to find some solid foundation upon which all this structure rests, but the statute books reveal nothing, save that there is drawn about it what is deemed "the sacred circle" of governmental protection, in the declaration ostentatiously made that it is "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law." The declaration is made, and then, to proclaim the sham and pretense of it, the Secretary of the Treasury is denied the full and adequate powers necessary to enable him under any and all circumstances to enforce that policy to the credit of the nation and with the least expense to the citizen.

This is a strong statement of the defects of our system, but it is sustained and confirmed by the judgment of the majority of experienced financiers, and the demand for a remedy is becoming constantly more urgent. The Tribune has already referred to the system of branch banks as one of the means of relief by affording greater elasticity to our currency system and as disseminating more widely the advantages of a banking system by giving opportunities for effecting loans on satisfactory collateral to many business-men who are now debarred from such privilege by distance from a banking institution possessing the means of supplying their wants. The system of branch banks in vogue in Canada and Scotland has been referred to as more nearly supplying this want than any other now in existence. It is a noteworthy fact the minds of bankers and commercial men should have been turned in the same direction at the same time. One of those who discussed this subject in the light of both the objections to it and its advantages, at the recent annual meeting of the American Bankers' association at Detroit, was W. C. Cornwell, a banker of Buffalo, N. Y. In enumerating the objections to the Canadian system Mr. Cornwell recognized the fact that only large banking institutions could engage in branch banking. The effect of its adoption in the United States would be "the centralizing of banking operations in a very much smaller number of head institutions." This would lead to a reduction in the number of employés and possibly arouse some of the prejudice which now exists against trusts. Nevertheless, he thought the arguments in favor of the system were stronger than those against it. Among the former he mentioned the following:

> In many smaller towns and thinly settled agricultural communities there is not sufficient capital to enable the people to establish a bank of their own. . . . In any community where there is a dearth of capital there is little money to be deposited, and without deposits the small bank could ill exist. Besides, the statistics of the Controller of the Currency show that a very large proportion of the banks that fail are small banks, and it is reasonable to suppose that if the minimum amount of capital is still further reduced the number of failures will increase. There are many communities where there is little or no capital available for banking purposes in which money could be loaned to good advantage and with perfect security, and an economically managed branch bank would be a great convenience. The branch bank going into a community, no matter how small, carries with it all the power of the head institution, the strength—the money resources—a great thing for a small town. What a protection to depositors; far greater than that of the small capital local bank, and to the worthy borrower what an extension of his enterprises opens up, with the fact that, if his business deserves it, money is unlimited. . . . Perhaps the arguments in favor may be summed up when we say the system reaches the highest perfection in three important particulars—stability, economy, usefulness.

It is fortunate that popular attention should be directed to this subject at this time, in view of the anticipated action of Congress on the currency question at the approaching regular session. Congress cannot do better than seek to promote the return of confidence by the adoption of measures which will render its stay among the people in some degree permanent.

MACCABEES KEEP UP THE STRIFE.

The hive of the Ladies of the Maccabees which rejoices in the name of Pansy appears to have great difficulty in getting itself conducted in a manner befitting the gentle suggestions of its title. Insead of emulating the effective and harmonious industry of the bee the members of this hive appeared to be swayed by an absorbing passion for clogging the budgets of the police courts. Justices have repeatedly listened to their turbulent buzzing and dispatched them into the outer air with a gentle admonition to cultivate the joys of peace, but soon they come swarming back again, seemingly unwilling to lose their precious bone of contention.

A factional contest seems to be the main support of the present rumpus, and neither aggregation is willing to submit to arbitration. Nothing but the abrupt expulsion of the opposing faction will give satisfaction, and until that point can be decided by the Supreme Hive the respective factions seem bent on keeping the contention in a state of vigorous activity as long as there is a police court to resort to. It appears that at some previous gathering of the members of the Pansy Hive the discussion between the ladies became so animated that a state of belligerency was precipitated which one victim construed as a personal assault on herself. This meager episode, which might better have been veiled from the public gaze, has furnished the groundwork for a most elaborate series of court expositions. It is not exactly clear how many justices have been deluged with the increasing volume of phenomena which are alleged to have been witnessed at this memorable session of the lodge. But it is clear that no Judge has been able or has dared even to make a rough guess at the bare facts from out of the mass of details hurled at him. The issue has been adroitly dodged on every occasion when the belligerents have made a fresh dash into court by a shrewd dismissal of the whole case.

The ladies, however, who have become involved in this controversy do not intend apparently to be balked by an obstinate Judge. They have set out to get a verdict even if they have to run the gamut of every police court in Chicago, and then go the rounds again. No shifty expedients on the part of justices to lure them into paths of harmony have proved availing, and it remains to be seen whether the courts or the Maccabees will be the first to weaken.

ANTI-TAMMANY FIGHT IN NEW YORK.

A deep interest is beginning to manifest itself throughout the whole country in view of the approaching election in Greater New York. Being the first in the new and larger corporation immense results are dependent upon it beyond the control of the new city government for four years. It will determine whether the corrupt old Tammany ring, which so long held sway in lesser New York, is to extend its power and fasten its withering influence for an indefinite period upon the new municipality.

A non-partisan organization known as the "Citizens' Union" has been for some time past circulating petitions asking the Hon. Seth Low of Brooklyn to permit the use of his name as a candidate for Mayor, and at the close of the last week they were reported to have obtained over 100,000 signatures. Although Mr. Low is known as a Republican in politics, some of the most zealous champions of his candidacy, both among the people and the press, are found among the ranks of avowed Democrats. The question at issue is one of good government as against the unspeakable corruption and infamous frauds which have characterized the rule of the Tammany Democracy for a generation. In such a contest there should be no doubt as to where the friends of good government stand, no matter by what name they may be known politically.

Mr. Low is not only one of the foremost men in the nation today by virtue of his high character and distinguished abilities, but has proved his fitness for the position of Mayor by long service in a similar capacity in Brooklyn. Here his first election was secured in the face of a large opposition majority, and he vindicated the choice of the people by winning for himself the title of an ideal Mayor. For years past he has held the distinguished position of President of Columbia University, and has there maintained the high rank he had previously establised for himself in every position he has been called upon to fill.

Greater New York will be fortunate if it can secure the service of such a man to inaugurate its new city government. While he has not yet given any indication of his decision, it is confidently believed that he will accept and that his decision will be made known during the present week. Neither Senator Platt nor any other Republican who has the welfare of the city at heart can afford, for the sake of making a trial of partisan strength, to resist the clearly expressed will of so large a class of the best element in all parties. The fact that over half a million votes will be cast at the approaching election gives to the result all the importance of a first-class State election, and the result will be awaited with eager interest. Under the circumstances there should be no doubt of Mr. Low's acceptance as the candidate of all elements opposed to Tammany rule nor of his final election.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Northcote, son of the late Lord Iddesleigh, now living in Chicago, in a recent interview expressed the opinion that the real attitude of Americans towards England is one of indifference. It is further his belief that the majority of Americans consider England an effete monarchy, but at the same time he considers that the common interests of the two countries will always prevent a serious quarrel.

Mr. Northcote is partly right, but he also diverges somewhat from the facts in the case. That the common interests of the two countries do not always prevent serious quarrels has been clearly enough demonstrated. He has only to look back to the time of the civil war, to the affair of the Alabama arbitration, and more recently to the Venezuela dispute and the Bering Sea correspondence between Secretary Sherman and Lord Salisbury to ascertain that the relations between the two countries have been strained to a dangerous tension in the past. There is no guaranty that they may not be again even more dangerously strained in the future. A war between the two countries would be an unpleasant affair to think of, and while every possible agency should be employed to avert such a calamity it is still within the range of possibilities, as it has been twice before, notwithstanding common interests. History shows that sometimes the interests are far from being mutual.

In the expression of his opinion Mr. Northcote has not considered all the facts in the case. He has made no allowance for the ancient and almost hereditary dislike of England which has come down from revolutionary days. He has taken no account of the diffusion by the Catholic Irish of their bitter race hatred of the English growing out of the wrongs and oppressions suffered by them in Ireland for centuries. He has not considered the system of English landlordism in Ireland under which is imposed a land rent that leaves but a scanty living for the tenant. The scheme of land tenure has been rendered less unendurable during the last twenty years through the agency of the Gladstone bills, to be sure, but it is still hard and odious enough. The remembrance of the terrible Irish famine of 1846-'47, which the Catholic Irish charge to the rental system imposed on them by the English landlords and supported by the government, still rankles in their breasts.

It is another element arousing a feeling of dislike if not of antagonism that the English government established and built up a rival nation along the American northern boundary for 3,500 miles, fortifying many points, constructing a military railway from Halifax to Victoria, with fortified harbors, encouraged and maintained rivalries, and has upheld those colonies in all their fishery, seal, and other commercial disputes. Such things cause irritation and ill-feeling. In addition to all this is the frequent manifestation of England's disposition to violate our Monroe doctrine—our international constitution, so to speak. Adding all these to the other points mentioned, the feeling between the two countries can be accounted for.

If England really cared to cultivate the good will and friendship of the American republic it should pacify the Catholic Irish by giving them a measure of home rule and thereby pacifying their millions of descendants in this country, who stir up and keep up bad feeling through party and political circles in this country. Again, it should turn over the Canadas to the American republic or concede complete independence, for Canada is ours naturally, as much so as Scotland belongs to Great Britain.

For all these and various other reasons it is apparent that the English cannot rely implicitly upon the friendship of this country under all circumstances as matters now stand. There may come a time when interests will clash and blood will not be thicker than water. Such things have been and may be again, though such a calamity is to be deprecated. It is a more reasonable view for the English to take to consider by what means prejudices may be overcome and what concessions may be made to bring about a harmonious modus vivendi and mutual good feeling. It will not be many years before the United States will have a powerful fleet, a coast line so powerfully fortified and protected that it will be impregnable against assault by any foreign fleet, and a hundred millions of population. The time is also coming, and that rapidly, when there may be a European combination to pull England down and destroy its power. Hence the argument would seem to be that it should do everything in its power to conciliate and placate this country, to avoid everything that looks like antagonism, and to remove every possible obstacle that stands in the way of peace between the two nations.

SPHERE OF INFLUENCE AS TO TURKEY.

The President of the French republic is about to arrive at St. Petersburg and will be entertained with an imperial magnificence of hospitality. A few days ago it was the German Kaiser who received from the Czar the utmost possible expressions and demonstrations of imperial friendship. And it was but a few weeks ago when the aged Emperor of Austria and the Czar met in like manner. Very beautiful at any rate have been these exchanges of imperial compliments and courtesies. And nothing could sound more sweetly grateful to the lovers of peace than the assurances indulged in all around as to the determination to maintain the "peace of Europe."

But while nobody supposes that these so ostentatiously friendly personages have taken the interviewers into their confidence as to their agreements, it is certain that their conferences were not mere affairs of ceremony. In presence of the appalling antagonism between barbarism and civilization on the border of the Ottoman Empire, some sphere-of-influence policy on the part of the great powers of Europe as to European Turkey, if not also as to other portions of the far East, is plainly one of the things foreordained to come to pass.

The "concert" scheme of dealing as a unit with the Eastern question has been a failure. It may have done something to promote the peace of Europe; it has done nothing to prevent the massacre of his Christian subjects by the Sultan. In some respects the behavior of the "concert" has been the deepest disgrace of the century. The Sultan has fooled it at every turn. But the end of the world is not yet. And there will be some surprising new turns in the developing statecraft of Europe before long. There are already clear indications of it.

A remarkable article appears in the British Quarterly on the Eastern question, evidently written by some one who has had singular opportunities for knowing the inside workings of European diplomacy. The conclusion made inevitable by the facts as they appear is that the only possible mode of settlement is by means of an agreement on the part of the powers upon a comprehensive sphere-of-influence policy, similar to that adopted in relation to Africa.

Some of the points made are these: First of all, administative reform under the domination of Islam is in the nature of the case impossible. The Ottoman Empire is founded upon the Koran, and it is a fundamental teaching of the Koran that unbelievers have no rights which the Mohammedan is bound to respect. The present difficulty, therefore, is a mere episode in the long conflict between Islam and Christianity, complicated by the differences between the Eastern and the Western churches, the jealousies of various communions in Oriental Christianity itself, and the rivalries and ambitions of the great powers.

The next fact is that it is impracticable to found independent States on the ruins of the Turkish Empire. Under the centuries of Mohammedan tuition and rule the patriarchs and other chief clergy in the Christian churches have become almost as corrupt and cruel as the Turk. The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople and the Bishops under him in the various Balkan provinces are declared to have been the scourges of the country; gaining their power and holding it by shameless bribery and corruption, guilty of every crime, incapable of patriotism, always, as in Bulgaria, the marplot in every effort to secure the real emancipation of the people. Under these influences independent and secure self-government has been rendered impossible.

On the other hand, there stands out the splendid success of the "sphere-of-influence" policy as seen in the Austrian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. This was the scheme of government proposed by that most sagacious statesman Count Andrassy. No greater change for the better, it is declared, has taken place in any part of the world. It has made Bosnia and Herzegovina the envy of all their Balkan neighbors. The true policy, therefore, in dealing with the Porte is for the concert of Europe to stop its impotent fooling with the Sultan, or rather being fooled by him, and proceed at once to assign definite spheres of influence to the several great powers, who shall undertake at last the actual rescuing of eastern Europe from the cruel hand of barbarism.

Nor is this policy something too good to hope for. Great Britain and Russia are now the two great Asiatic powers. An alliance between them would form the most powerful combination the world has ever seen. Russia would gain a free hand to carry out much of its traditional policy and reach the ocean at more than one point of vantage. England would remain supreme in the Mediterranean and would secure permanent position in Egypt. It might also obtain Syria, in which case it would construct a railroad, long ago proposed, to the Persian Gulf, thus shortening the route between London and Bombay by at least a week. Austria, it is declared, has already been given distinct permission gradually to push on to Salonica and do for Albania and Macedonia what it has already done for Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russia would carry its influence into Armenia, portions of Asia Minor, and perhaps Persia. France and Germany would of course be provided for with corresponding concessions. Constantinople would be made a free city.

That there are difficulties in the way of the adoption of this sphere-of-influence policy is evident enough; so there were in the case of Africa. It is not necessary to justify all that has been done in Africa. Yet every one now sees that the scheme agreed upon for the extension of civilized government over it was infinitely better than to leave it exposed to the promiscuous grabbing of rival powers.

To leave the non-Mohammedan peoples of the Balkan Peninsula, of Syria, Asia Minor, and Armenia in their present condition is more and more clearly seen to be a cowardly and hideous crime against humanity. The necessities of the situation and the logic of events are compelling the concert of Europe, having gone so far, to go further, if the boasted "triumph of Mohammedanism over Christianity" is not to be allowed to become a fact. And these extraordinary meetings of the Emperors and rulers show that effort is making to work out a better understanding between them, with a view to the new policy.

THE FAYERWEATHER SETTLEMENT.

Twenty colleges within a few days have each received $75,000 from the Fayerweather executors as part of their share in the residue of the estate. These same colleges had previously received in all $2,100,000 from the same source. And so the long-drawn legal contest over another important will ends happily for at least twenty of the litigants, to the immense advantage of the cause of the higher education in America.

This Mr. Fayerweather was a man of his own kind. He did nothing for show or for personal fame; he did everything for effect. And the way he succeeded in carrying into effect the dream of his earlier life is a story that has an almost epic dignity. Born in a country town in Connecticut in 1822, he was bound out to a farmer for his board and a few dollars besides. After gaining his freedom he learned the shoemaker's trade. Failing in health, he bought out a tin peddler and made his way into Virginia. While at Charlotteville, the seat of the University of Virginia, he became deeply interested in the advantages of student life, and, it is said, then and there resolved if he ever had the means he would do what he could to help on the cause of education. Returning North, he entered the employ of the Hoyt brothers, leather merchants in New York. Soon after he became a member of the firm and later bought out the other partners. Devoting himself wholly to his business he remained unknown to the public until at his death it was found that he had left an estate of over five millions, nearly all of which by his will was devoted to educational and other philanthropic purposes.

For several years he had been carefully studying the provisions of his will and quietly finding out the character and conditions of the institutions to be aided by him. One will was drawn in 1875, another in 1880, and still another in 1884.

By the last document, after certain bequests to his nieces, his only relatives, and his wife, $95,000 was divided among five hospitals in New York City and $2,100,000 given to twenty colleges—to Amherst, Bowdoin, Williams, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Hamilton, Rochester, Lincoln, and Maryville Colleges, $100,000 each; to the University of Virginia and Hampton University, $100,000 each; to Lafayette, Marietta, Adelbert, Wabash, and Park Colleges, each $50,000; to Yale, $300,000; to Columbia and Cornell, each $200,000; and $50,000 to Union Theological Seminary.

"All the rest of my estate," it was added, "I give to my executors, to have and to hold the same, in trust nevertheless, to sell and to convert into cash and to divide the same equally among the several corporations mentioned in the ninth paragraph of my will, share and share alike." Two months later Mr. Fayerweather added a codicil by which he revoked the last paragraph, leaving the residue of his estate simply to his executors, making, however, at the same time a memorandum stating that the executors were made residuary legatees in the confidence that the intentions expressed in the will would be carried into effect. In conversation with one of the executors a few hours before his death he spoke of finding still other institutions for his benefactions. It was the differences of construction to be put on this conversation as viewed by the executors and the colleges which led to the subsequent litigation.

The executors, acting upon the intent expressed in the conversation referred to, on the day before the will was probated executed a deed of trust dividing the residue of the estate between ten hospitals and twenty-one colleges, only seven of the colleges being of those named in the will.

As the final result of the litigation the Court of Appeals rendered a decision confirming previous verdicts, to the effect that while Mr. Fayerweather may have had it in mind to add another codicil benefiting other colleges than those named in the will death came before such intentions could be put into legal form and the executors as residuary legatees had no alternative but to carry out his wishes as expressed in the will, codicils, and private memoranda.

During the lifetime of Mr. Fayerweather one of the colleges aided by him intimated that it would be glad to change its name for his own. To this the quick reply was given that in that case he would not give it a cent. He was not fishing for fame. His name, however, is not likely soon to be forgotten; and it is pretty certain that the active beneficence of the five million dollars as distributed by him will endure about as long as grass grows and rivers run.

Secretary Gage is a man of business who believes in transacting business according to business methods and without unnecessary delay. Consequently he is reported not yet to have taken a vacation during the present summer, as most of his Cabinet colleagues have done, for the reason that his public duties required his presence in Washington. This policy is contrary to the general course of public officials, who believe themselves entitled to an annual vacation at certain periods without regard to the interests intrusted to their charge. His course in this respect indicates that he will no more permit the public business to suffer from lack of personal attention than he would his own. His example might be imitated with advantage by some other officials, who, as soon as they attain the object of their ambition—a fat office—suddenly discover that their "health needs recuperation."

If the enthusiastic reception of the Duke and Duchess of York in Ireland is to be regarded as a symptom, it would seem that an "era of good feeling" was about to be established between England and its down-trodden dependency. While this may not be satisfactory to the champions of Irish nationality, it may be better for both islands.

A contemporary gravely suggests the expediency of excluding all bicycle riders from the down-town streets during business hours. As the bicycle riders of Chicago number about a quarter of a million this would interfere very seriously with the return of prosperity.

In the still hours of the night ex-Governor Altgeld can be heard revising his opinion as to the proper price for wheat and raising the figure to $2.50.

Mr. Langtry having found so many correspondents to answer to his charges, it looks as if his suit for divorce from the "Jersey Lily" might break down of its own weight. He appears to have smothered his wrath too long.

The man with a small salary and a large family, to whom the return of prosperity bringeth only higher prices for the things he buyeth, may rejoice that he holdeth his job.

IN A MINOR KEY.

As He Understood It.

"Maw, what did you tell Mrs. Nexdore that we oughtn't to monkey with the English styles for?"

"I didn't, Willie. I said we ought not to ape the English styles."

"Well, what's the difference?"

As to the Greater New York Mayoralty.

"Do you want it?" saith Father Knickerbocker,
"Answer yes or no."
"Well-er-ah-um-that is-er-ah-um-h'm-h'm
Er-ah-yes," Seth Low.

Demand and Supply.

"Boy, what's the excitement here?"

"Dere's a guy in here dat advertised to trade a bisickle fur a hoss, an' dese are hoss owners fightin' to see which kin git to him first."

He Complied.

"Goin' to town, paw?" asked his daughter and housekeeper.

"Yes," replied the farmer.

"Bring me a Youth's Companion, will you?"

"Yes."

And he did. He came back in the evening with a young wife.

How They Hurt Each Other.

Both the men had the rheumatism in their arms, but their fighting blood was up.

"Take that! [Biff!] Ouch!"

"Take that, will you? [Bang!] Ow! Wow! Oo-ooch!"

[Biff!] "Ouch! Great Cæsar!"

"You infernal scoundrel! [Bang!] Ow! Wow!"

"You're going to get it in the neck this time! [Biff!] Great Christopher! That hurts!"

[Bang!] "My grief! Ouch!"

At this juncture a boy stepped between the two and pushed them apart.

Appearances Slightly Against Him.

She—"Yes, Harold, I like you, but—may I ask what your salary is?"

He—"It's $60 a month, Gracie, but——"

She—"Merciful powers! It's the same as——"

He—"Yes, I know what you're going to say. It's the same as Bates', but if Bates had ever met a girl like you he would have stopped at one wife. He wouldn't have wanted half a dozen."

[Gracie holds out a little longer, but finally yields.]

PERSONAL.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been appointed a Grand Officer of the French Legion of Honor.

General James Longstreet is living in a little cabin in Gainesville, Ga., with a union veteran, and spends most of his days smoking and dreaming.

Mr. E. A. Fitzgerald, the English mountaineer, who has been performing some brilliant feats of climbing in the Andes, is lying ill at Valparaiso with typhoid fever.

Mrs. May French-Sheldon, who has spent most of her life abroad, although she is a native of this country, has been elected a member of the English Royal Geographical society. It is said that she is the only woman who ever received this distinction.

Professor William Thierry Preyer, who died in Wiesbaden recently, was one of the best known physiologists in Germany. He was a native of England, but became a "privat docent" in 1865 at Bonn. One of his most widely read books is "The Soul of the Child." He was one of the most ardent advocates of Darwinism in Germany.

Dr. W. Flinders Petrie, the Egyptologist, has sent to Dr. Breasod for the University of Chicago a valuable collection of relics excavated along the Nile. Among these are statues of Nen Khefea, a wealthy nobleman, and his wife, which are said to be nearly 5,000 years old. They are of limestone, and are remarkably well preserved. They will go to the Haskell Oriental Museum of the university.

FUNNYGRAPHS.

Philosophy.—Isaacs—"Dot feller Rosenbaum has failedt, undt shtuck me $500!" Cohenstein—"Vell, don't get excited! Peezness is peezness."—Puck.

Evidently Single.—Mrs. Wellment—"Are you married?" Weary Willie (indignantly)—"W'ot! D'ye t'ink I'd be relyin' on total strangers fer support if I had a wife?"—Judge.

The Country's Needs.—"What this country needs," said the earnest citizen, "is more warships." "Yes," replied Senator Sorghum, reflectively, "and more consulships."—Washington Star.

Sapsmith—"I saved Miss Dolly Swift's life lawst night!" Sissington—"Bah Jawve!" Sapsmith—"Yahs! When I proposed to her she said she'd rawther die than marry me, and so I excused her."—Puck.

Extinguished.—Squildig—"Speaking about hiding light under a bushel——" McSwilligen—"Go on!" Squildig—"The light of a silver dollar can be easily hidden under a bushel of wheat."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

A Variation.—First Theosophist—"There will be an interesting debate at the next meeting of the society." Second Theosophist—"On what subject?" First Theosophist—"Is life worth living more than once?"—Puck.

Ahead of Her Age.—"When the girl of the period rides a wheel she looks like a question mark, and when she walks she looks like an exclamation point," remarked the observer of men and things.—Detroit Journal.

A Difficult Problem.—"What kapes ye shtill so long, Dolan?" inquired Mr. Rafferty. "Oi'm arguin' wid meself." "About what?" "Oi'm thryin' to convince meself that it's no harder to push a wheelbarrow on the level than to push me bicickle up hill, an' Oi can't do it!"—Washington Star.

Advantages.—"Do you not think," the student of social problems was asking, "that the lack of fortuitous advantages rather than inborn wickedness is responsible for most of these men being here?" The warden of the prison inclined his head. "Beyond a doubt," he answered, earnestly. "There is hardly a thief in my charge who with wealth and position and culture might not have been a kleptomaniac."—Detroit Journal.

POLITICAL.

The Indianapolis News (Ind.) says: "Currency reformers should realize that they have a great work to do. If the Republican leaders really believe that the people who fought and won the great battle of last year are going to accept the enactment of the new tariff in full discharge of the obligations assumed by the party, they should be undeceived. It is not enough to formulate a reform measure—a campaign in behalf of the reform must be begun at once for the education of our Senators and Representatives."

The Detroit Journal (Rep.) remarks that a "good deal of sentimental twaddle" about the right of free speech has followed the resignation of President Andrews of Brown University, and adds: "President Andrews' right of free speech was not in the least abridged. No better illustration of his right to act or speak as his convictions of duty prompted could be given than his prompt surrender of the Presidency. Therein he exercised the right of free speech and untrammeled individual action, with none to object or prevent him."

The union of the divided Democratic forces in Massachusetts does not seem probable to the Boston Herald (Dem.), which says: "The Executive committee of the Democratic State committee has shown prudence in inviting all Democrats, of whatever shade of opinion, to attend the party primaries for the election of delegates to the State convention. Whether they will all accept the invitation is another matter. It is doubtful if the honest money Democrats will feel inclined to train with an organization that promises to be subservient to Mr. Williams and the principles he represents. However, it doesn't make much difference from other than a sentimental point of view here in Massachusetts."

The Boston Advertiser (Rep.) thinks that an international monetary conference might achieve something of commercial value, but says: "It would be folly for the American government to ignore the fact that whatever agreement a monetary conference might reach, there is no longer any possibility, during the present age, of an international agreement for free coinage of both metals at the old ratio. No monetary system which ignored bullion values of metals and yet attempted to make the metals interchangeable as money would long exist in this age. Any system of bimetallic coinage adopted by international agreement, therefore, must be based as closely as possible upon the bullion value of the metals."

BEST THINGS FROM EXCHANGES.

New Uses for Aluminum Allow It to Take Its Place with Iron and Steel as a Metal.

Aluminum bids fair to become, within the next half century, one of the most useful of metals. Scarcely a week goes by that some new field of usefulness for it is not discovered. From a strong possibility of becoming the metal which enters most largely into the subsidiary coins of the United States government to the newest of shoes for the feet of horses, it runs through a catalogue of uses that is marvelous in its extent. Iron and steel have long been known as the two most useful metals. Aluminum must now be given an equal place with either of them.

The odd uses to which this metal is put are almost innumerable. The gruesome metallic casket of copper and steel that is used to hide away forever the mortal tenements of humanity is gradually being replaced by the lighter aluminum affair, which answers the purpose more satisfactorily, and at the same time may be hermetically sealed.

Almost a revolution has been created by aluminum among the lithographers. The chances are that nine persons out of ten suppose the old stone process, as it is called, is still in vogue. This consisted of tracing on a slab of stone, known as lithographers' stone, whatever it was desired to take a lithograph of. To print these lithographs under the old system described necessitated the use of a flat press, and this meant slowness of speed. With the up-to-date aluminum lithographic plate it is different. The aluminum plate may be bent so that it will fit upon the cylinder of a fast press, making the speed fully 100 per cent greater, and thus saving expense on the basis of the fact that time is money.

So far as Uncle Sam and aluminum are concerned there is much to think of. Should aluminum, as seems very probable now, succeed copper as the metal in use at the mint, every person who utilizes the penny will be affected. When that day comes each cent will be light weight and a thousand times more convenient to carry about. For this use aluminum is also preferable, it is said, from a hygienic standpoint, as copper affords a resting place for the microbes of various diseases, which aluminum certainly would not do.

Some months ago a series of experiments with aluminum were carried on at the United States mint at Philadelphia, and, although not as extensive as they might have been, were sufficiently so to prove that the substitution of aluminum for copper in money was entirely feasible. The matter was reported upon by the Congressional Committee upon Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and in view of its report it is very likely that some action in the matter will be taken at the next regular session of Congress.

Speaking of hygienic purposes of aluminum, it is said to be as excellent a purifier of water as there is. The salts of aluminum are insoluble in water. Consequently, it is plain that when these salts are formed the water can be strained and the impurities removed from it.

It is always the case that when an electric current comes in contact with water in this fashion it decomposes a certain portion of the fluid, as it were.

The result of this decomposition is that ozone is formed and oxygen freed. This means absolute extinction to any microbes or organic matter which the water might contain, leaving it, after meeting the purification the salts of aluminum occasion, as clear and healthful as the water which flows from the purest spring. There are other methods of purifying water by the use of aluminum, but they are not adopted to any extent, the trough or tank system always having been productive of the best results.

Possibly one of the greatest claims of aluminum to preference is that it is cheaper, for, although the demand for it has tremendously increased, there has been no notable increase in price. It costs much less than zinc or copper, for instance, and it is replacing them in many instances, such as in the manufacture of paper and celluloid. Even some of the most popular musical instruments are made of aluminum. The mandolin, the guitar, the banjo are all constructed of the metal occasionally. Even the violin has been made of aluminum, and very successfully.—Philadelphia Times.

A Promised Gold Shower and Nuggets for Hailstones.

We are selling wheat and corn to Europe in enormous quantities and at greatly enhanced prices.

The cotton crop is about beginning to come into market, and the sales of that staple at existing high prices will greatly increase the commercial indebtedness of Europe to us.

The balance must be made good in one of three ways—namely:

1. By sales of European products to us in greater quantity than usual;
2. By sales of American securities now held in Europe; or,
3. By shipments of gold to this country.

But—

1. The sales of European products to us have enormously fallen off, as the statistics of importations show;
2. There is little disposition among the holders of American securities abroad to sell out their holdings at a time when every railroad here is reporting increased earnings and an encouraging prospect of still further increase in business. Now that the word "dollar" printed upon a railroad bond securely means 100 cents, investors abroad are manifestly reluctant to part with bonds. It might have been otherwise had the forces of chaos succeeded last fall in forcing the country to the basis of a free silver standard.

As it is, we are likely soon to draw gold heavily from Europe, and every dollar of it will represent a dollar's profit to the people, for its coming will have been compelled by our increasing prosperity.

Bradstreet's expects this influx of gold to set in almost immediately.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

Good Times on Puget Sound.

"I have never seen such good times in the State of Washington as we are having right now," said Chester Thorn, a banker of Tacoma, to a representative of the New York Post. "The rush to the Klondike and the revival of prosperity started up about the same time. I am not drawing an imaginary picture when I speak of the revival on Puget Sound, and, in fact, nearly all through the Northwest. In our State the wheat crop has been immense—fifty and sixty bushels of wheat to the acre and sixty-pound wheat at that. The growers are getting something like 80 cents for it, and when it is known that there is a good profit in wheat production at anything over 50 cents a bushel it is easy to see why our farmers are happy. I think it no exaggeration to say that at least one hundred ships laden with that cereal will sail out of Tacoma this season. Our lumber industry is also looking up, the demand for shingles being so strong as to keep the mills running day and night."

Women Clerks of the Bank of France.

As the result of long and careful experiment, the Governor of the Bank of France has now intrusted the work of detection of forged bank notes and of debentures with altered numbers entirely to a special corps of women clerks. He declares that the keen sensibility of their finger tips enables them in handling a note to distinguish the difference, however slight, between the forged and the real article. The means adopted for bringing to light the falsified numbers on debentures are rather more elaborate and consist mainly in the distinction of the difference in the symmetry of the figures and of the ink used, magnifying glasses being used for the former and chemical preparations for the latter.

Baratieri's Revelations.

General Baratieri, the Italian commander, who has until now borne the odium of the terrible defeat and annihilation of his army at Aboucarina, is on the eve of publishing a book full of fac-simile letters of Crispi and of confidential dispatches, destined to show that it is the ex-Premier who was mainly responsible for the disaster. The General adds that he would have remained silent had not Crispi, formerly his most intimate friend, gone out of his way during the last few months to assail him on every possible occasion, both in speech and in print.

By Rail to Archangel.

The Czar has given orders for the immediate survey and the early construction of a line connecting the important city and port of Archangel with the railroad system at Vologda, which is situated 500 miles from the former. At present the journey from Archangel to St. Petersburg or Moscow takes almost an entire week's constant traveling.

ON TO THE REUNION.

"Put Me Off at Buffalo" Is the Song of the Veterans.

BIG CROWD ON THE WAY.

Regular and Special Trains Are Filled with Boys in Blue.

MORE WILL ARRIVE TODAY.

Columbia Post Marches Away with Its New Colors.

QUARTERS FOR THE ILLINOIS MEN

"Put me off at Buffalo" is the song an old soldier from South Dakota was singing to the conductor of No. 6 as it rolled away from the Lake Shore depot at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. Hundreds of his comrades took it up, and all day long that was their favorite ditty. For from early in the day until late in the night Chicago was full of war veterans hurrying to the national encampment. In addition to all the regular trains on every road leading from this city to Buffalo, no fewer than a dozen specials were required to carry the throng.

"It reminds me of World's Fair times," said General Passenger Agent Buskirk of the Erie.

Over at the Lake Shore station Superintendent Newell echoed the sentiment. They drew their inspiration from the fact that at both the Polk and Van Buren street depots the long sheds were filled constantly with great trains, and the open spaces were packed with crowds of people.

New Colors for Columbia.

One of the notable events was the departure over the Grand Trunk at 2:45 p. m. of Columbia post, 120 strong. It had a long train of new Pullmans, with a well stocked commissary coach in front and an observation car behind. The post marched down Michigan avenue from Battery D behind a new stand of colors presented by friends of the organization. Postmaster Gordon made the presentation speech, in the course of which he said:

"I am told the membership of your post contains representatives of 123 different regiments and organizations engaged in the war of the rebellion, representing sixteen States, principally Western, and that you are organized for the sacred cause of fraternity, charity, and loyalty. Fraternity among its survivors, charity to the families and homes of all, loyalty to the government which you so faithfully served during the stirring days of 1861 to 1865. May it ever be the purpose of your noble organization to keep alive this spirit, and may those who come after you emulate your worthy examples."

Henry Pullen, himself a grizzled veteran, with old engine No. 162, had the honor of pulling this train out. Present at the departure were E. H. Hughes, the Grand Trunk's Assistant General Passenger Agent, and W. T. Sampson, traveling engineer. E. H. Rowland, Traveling Passenger Agent, went along to help Conductor Joe Boez make the travelers comfortable. Many of the comrades were accompanied by their wives and daughters. Commander McConnell was in his element.

Seventeen Coaches and Two Engines.

But there was another event in many respects of greater interest than this one. It hung over the departure of a special train containing seventeen cars and two engines, and as it went over the Wabash road Frank Palmer, who followed its slow motion down the platform, exclaimed:

"There goes the biggest passenger train that ever left this depot."

An hour later J. J. Sims, the Wabash trainmaster, proudly declared:

"It cleared the Western Indiana terminal, twenty miles, in forty-eight minutes, and that is the maximum time we allow our regulars."

The sleepers, chair cars, and coaches were filled with Iowa people, brought in by the Rock Island road from the Western part of that State. The Santa Fé landed two special trains of twelve cars each in Chicago yesterday morning from Kansas, and they went east at 2:05 and 3 p. m. over the Wabash.

One of these trains carried the officers of the State Woman's Relief Corps and its auxiliary branches, consequently the crowd was composed almost entirely of women.

Serenade Newspaper Offices.

Another affair of the day to attract more than passing attention was the serenading of newspaper offices and hotels by the George W. Cooke drum corps of Denver. It claims to be the banner organization of its kind. The members were dressed in zouave costume. At the corner of Madison and Dearborn the band played several tunes and a crowd was soon attracted. Applause followed each number.

While hundreds of the boys in blue, all wearing badges, strolled through the downtown streets, interest centered at the two depots heretofore mentioned and Park Row station, where the Michigan Central received large numbers.

Commander Clarkson Goes East.

General T. S. Clarkson, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, arrived from Omaha in the morning, rested a few hours at the Great Northern, and proceeded on the way at 3 o'clock.

The Lake Shore commenced forwarding its quota of the moving column at 3 a. m., when seven carloads from Western points were attached to the fast mail. From that time up to 8:45 last evening Superintendent Newell had tabulated the handling of 124 sleepers and coaches, all filled. He estimated that 5,000 passengers had left Chicago during the day on the trains of his line. Mr. Newell also said he had advices from headquarters that Saturday, yesterday, and today the Vanderbilt system would run seventy-five special trains into the reunion city.

Arrivals from All Sections.

The two Kansas specials were turned over here to the Erie road and proceeded on their journey at 2 and 2:15 p. m. This line also got a special train off the Burlington at 10 a. m. and made up another of its own here in the afternoon, and another of fourteen cars at 8 p. m. to take the holders of Erie tickets who could not be accommodated on the enlarged regular trains.

The Northwestern brought in a special from South Dakota and Iowa that left at 3:30 over the Wabash. This was followed closely by another the St. Paul road had from Milwaukee, carrying Chivas Post of that city. Hancock Post of this city, with Commander Colvin at the head, left on the Wabash at 3:15 p. m.

Another Rush Today.

Many veterans came ahead of their posts, which do not reach here until this morning, so as to spend a day and night in Chicago.

It is conceded by railroad men the passing army today will be fully as large as it was yesterday. The bulk of the Chicago veterans go today.

The department commanders of Minnesota and South Dakota, with their staffs, each in a special train, will go through this morning.

Quarters for Illinois Posts.

Here is a directory showing where the Illinois posts at the encampment will be quartered in Buffalo:

Aurora No. 20, Aurora—School 15.
Columbia No. 706, Chicago—Genesee.
Grant No. 28, Chicago—Camp J.
Hennepin No. 231, Hennepin—Camp J.
Hancock No. 560, Chicago—New 27.
Kennesaw No. 77, Danville—Camp J.
Kiles No. 606, Sheffield—School 88.
Lyons No. 9, Chicago—School 50.
Mead No. 444, Chicago—School 10.
McDonough No. 103, Macomb—Camp J.
Nevins No. 1, Rockford—School 49.
Stephenson No. 30, Springfield—Camp J.
Washington No. 573, Chicago—Camp J.

Ohio Again to the Front.

There are thirty-seven people in Ohio who believe that they are the heirs and true owners of the great Comstock lode in Nevada through a relationship to the Comstock after whom it was named.

TRYING TO GET ECKELS.

CHICAGO BANK WOULD LIKE HIM FOR ITS PRESIDENT.

Commercial National Negotiating with the Controller of the Currency—Intimations That He May Accept at the Close of His Term—Other Institutions in the City and Elsewhere Said to Be Making Efforts to Secure the Young Financier.

James H. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, may come to Chicago as President of the Commercial National Bank.

Negotiations are now pending between the bank officials and Mr. Eckels, and from present indications it seems more than possible the present Controller will accept the proffered position.

Jesse Spalding, one of the directors of the bank, last evening said while no definite conclusion had been arrived at, the matter was under consideration and would come to a focus in the course of the next few days.

The bank directors do not ask Mr. Eckels to give up his position as Controller, but want him to take charge of the Commercial National at the end of his term, which will be in the near future.

Other Banks Want Him.

While the salary offered to the young financier is far in advance of that which he receives as a United States official, it is understood, it is not the only desirable opportunity which has been held out to him as a reward for his marked ability in the discharge of his duties as a public servant.

He has considered none of them as favorably as this Chicago proposition, although one of the half-dozen or more is the Presidency of the Colonial Trust company of New York, to succeed ex-Governor Flower.

The Merchants' Loan and Trust company of Chicago, which is without a President, is rumored to be seeking Mr. Eckels' services also, but up to date it has not approached him with any definite proposition.

Mr. Eckels' home is in Ottawa, and being an Illinois man nothing would be more congenial than a position in Chicago.

The Commercial National Bank is a large and widely known institution, and being as familiar as he is with the workings of such an institution, Mr. Eckels would make an ideal President for one of Chicago's great banks.

Bank One of the Strongest.

The Commercial National Bank has been without a President since May 1 last, when Henry F. Eames was forced to give up the position on account of ill-health. The general supposition had been that one of the active officers of the bank would be made Mr. Eames' successor, until the rumor that Mr. Eckels had been tendered the position was circulated.

O. W. Potter and H. A. Ware, both Vice Presidents of the bank, were eligible for the office, and the support of the stockholders was about evenly divided between the two. The suggestion of Mr. Eckels' name, however, put a new aspect on the matter, and when it was considered how well suited the young financier was, through his ability and training, for the position of President of a bank it was decided to offer him the place.

The honor bestowed on Mr. Eckels is great, as the Commercial National is one of the best founded banks in Chicago and numbers among its directors many of the city's most prominent citizens.

The action of the directors of this bank calls to mind the fact that Mr. Eckels' predecessor as Controller, E. S. Lacey, was called to Chicago as President of the Bankers' National Bank at the close of his term.

ROBBERS MAKE A HARD FIGHT.

Masked Men Fire a Dozen Shots at W. F. Schneider and His Bartender, but Get No Money.

Two masked men entered the saloon of William F. Schneider, 5901 South Halsted street, at midnight last night, fired a dozen shots at the proprietor and his bartender, killed a valuable Great Dane watchdog, then became alarmed and ran away, leaving about $130 in bills and coin piled up in plain view beside the cash register back of the bar. Then they ran across the street to where an accomplice waited with a horse and buggy, and, jumping in, disappeared. Ten minutes later a wagon load of policemen took up the pursuit and chased the robbers by descriptions furnished by citizens along the route they took.

Shortly before midnight Mr. Schneider went behind his bar, and, taking the money from the cash register, began counting it. His bartender, Emil Seehafe, had just brought in the Great Dane watchdog, which guards the place at night, and chained him behind the bar near the front window. He then began cleaning up preparatory to closing.

Henry Wright, 5923 Emerald avenue, was the only one in the saloon at the time. Schneider, leaving his money beside the cash register, went and locked the front door, telling Wright he could go out at the side door. As Wright went out he saw two men with slouched hats standing not far from the entrance. Wright had not gone twenty feet when he heard several shots fired, but being unarmed he did not venture back.

Schneider had just gone back behind the bar when two men with handkerchiefs tied around the lower portion of their faces entered and covering the proprietor and bartender gave the command:

"Hold up your hands!"

Seehafe started to run into an adjoining wareroom when the robbers opened fire on him and he came to a halt. None of the bullets struck him.

In the meantime the leader was demanding that Schneider hand over his money. This the plucky man refused to do, and the robber fired several shots, which only resulted in breaking some of the bottles and glasses, at the same time going to the lower end of the counter, where he had full command of the entire space back of it.

While he was doing this Schneider, stooping low to avoid the bullets, crept to where his dog was fastened, and began to loosen the chain which held him. Realizing his danger, the robber rushed to the front of the store and fired two more shots—one at Schneider, the other at the dog. The first went wide, but the second laid the dog lifeless at his master's feet.

Hearing shouts and footsteps, the robbers ran out, leaving the $130 lying in full view, and, crossing the street, jumped into a buggy waiting with an accomplice, in the alley, and drove away.

Wright, who was standing outside the saloon, started to follow them, but a shot from one of the fleeing men caused him to give up the chase.

A squad of five men from the Englewood Police Station, summoned by Patrolman Heartz, arrived a few moments later, and took up the chase. The robbers were last seen crossing the Western Indiana tracks at Forty-seventh street.

Neither Schneider nor Seehafe had a revolver. The shooting aroused the entire neighborhood, and a crowd quickly gathered, but too late to prevent the escape of the highwaymen.

J. L. SULLIVAN EXPECTS TO WIN.

Ex-Pugilist Thinks He Has a Chance to Be Elected Mayor of Boston.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—"O, I don't know, it's a dead easy graft to win de soft upholstery in this burg, hammers or no hammers, and it's a 6 to 1 shot dat I'm de next Mayor of Boston, wid or widout gloves. See?"

"I wonder did he t'ink I was going to smash him in de breakaway when I stuck out me hand?" queried John. "It looked dat way, so I called de bout a draw and left widout stopping for de feast. I didn't t'ink so much of de trow-down den. Ye see, I puts out me fin to dis slab-sided aristocrat, expecting to be treated like de odder mugs in line, but he turns up his nose and gives me de Klondike stare. Dey tell me dis Quincy's a hot candidate, but I don't hear his steampipes cracking. He's full of beans.

"Say, what dis town wants is a reform administration, and John L.'s the man to shake things up. Me enemies say I'm a better candidate for de funny house, but me roof's on straight, all right, all right."

TRIAL IS ON TODAY.

Luetgert Murder Case Will Be Called This Morning.

ALL IS IN READINESS.

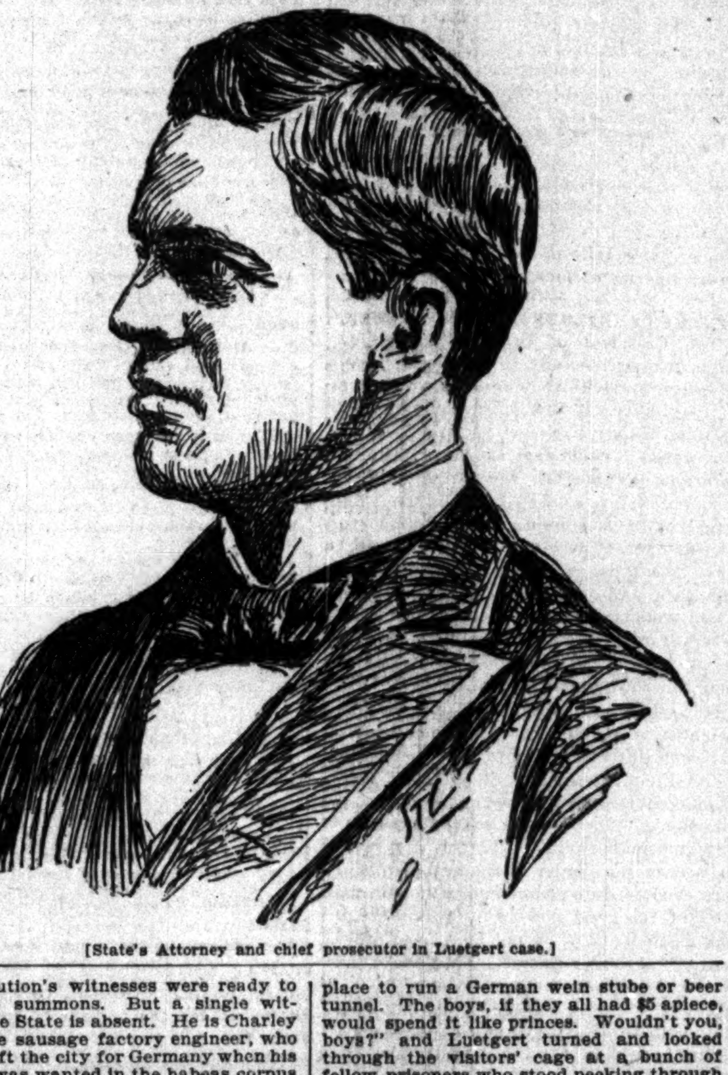
Accused Man Becomes Jocular as the Day Approaches.

WOULD RUN A BAR IN JAIL.

Everything is in readiness for the beginning of the trial of Adolph L. Luetgert on a charge of wife murder in the Criminal Court Building at 10 o'clock this morning, when Judge Tuthill will order the Sheriff to summon 100 veniremen to undergo an examination looking to their qualification to serve as jurors.

State's Attorney Deneen, his assistant, Mr. McEwen; Inspector Schaack, Captain Schuettler, and a number of detectives spent yesterday afternoon going over the case for the people. When they had finished the conference the State's Attorney announced that the prosecution's witnesses were ready to respond to summons. But a single witness for the State is absent. He is Charley Maeder, the sausage factory engineer, who suddenly left the city for Germany when his testimony was wanted in the habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Gibbons.

CHARLES S. DENEEN.



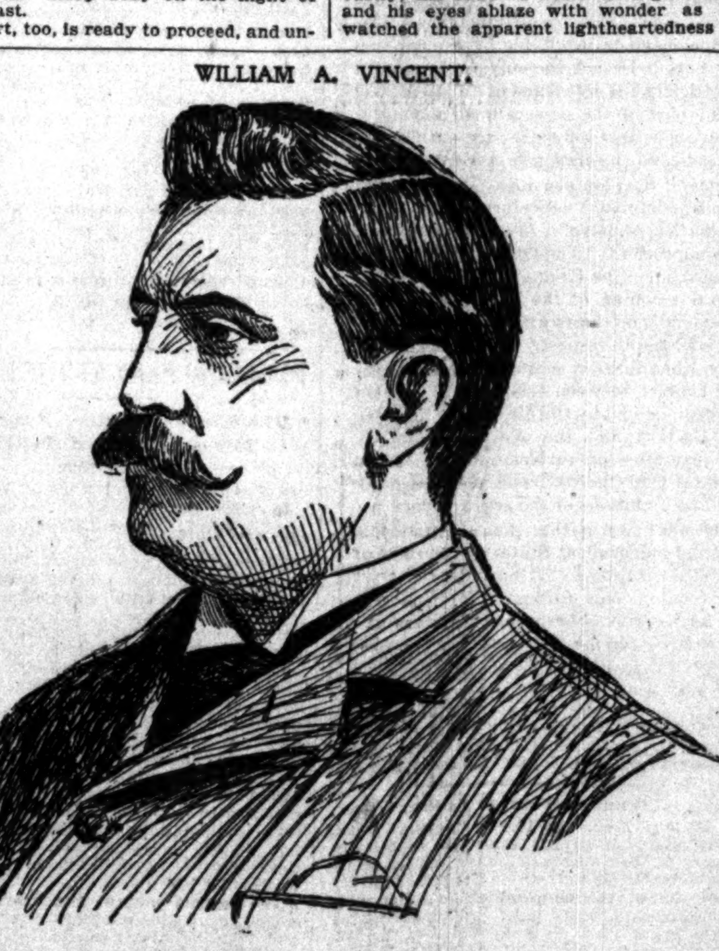
[State's Attorney and chief prosecutor in Luetgert case.]

Draftsmen have made several sets of plats exposing the basement in which the vats are located, the smokehouses, the office, and Luetgert's sleeping room adjoining, the use of which he abandoned the day following the alleged tragedy, after having occupied it for several years, and other portions of the extensive plant.

Professors Haines and Delafontaine have finished their analyses of the compound taken from the vat, and their various experiments have been concluded, embracing the test recently made when a body was quickly disintegrated in a solution of caustic soda and potash of similar strength to that in the vat into which Luetgert is said to have dumped his wife's body on the night of May 1 last.

Luetgert, too, is ready to proceed, and unless something unforeseen happens the big trial will not longer be delayed. The final inspection of the sausage factory and its now grewsome basement and other interior sections has been made, ex-Judge Vincent, leading counsel for the prisoner, having completed his last survey of the buildings on Friday.

WILLIAM A. VINCENT.



[Chief attorney for defense of Luetgert.]

To all outward appearances there was not a happier prisoner in the new County Jail yesterday than the man who is accused of one of the most diabolical crimes in the history of this or any other city—that of strangling or striking his frail wife dead and then putting her body into a vat used for the treatment of sausage casings, there to be slowly disintegrated in a solution of commercial caustic soda and potash.

On the eve of his trial this hale German joyously puffed away at mediocre cigars and joked with prisoners, guards, and visitors alike. He was like one without a notion of going to trial to fight for his life. There are unfortunates in the jail who must face a hearing for the crime of petit larceny who betrayed more concern than did Luetgert.

Luetgert freely submitted to several interviews yesterday, and to all requests of newspaper men he said he must first charge a few cigars. These he divided with fellow-prisoners and the guards.

"They will have to put a plaster over my mouth if they want to keep me still when witnesses get to lying about me," said Luetgert as he puffed away at a cigar. "I'll be just like I was during the other trials if some of those people take the stand and repeat their lies."

"But how about following your attorneys' advice?"

"I will respect my attorneys' advice when I can consistently do so, but how is a man going to keep still when his enemies swear falsely? And I'll tell the Judge what I think and the jury, too, if those people repeat some of the stuff they said at the other trials."

Expects to Be Acquitted.

"You expect to be acquitted?"

"Acquitted? Why, of course, I expect to be acquitted. They can't convict me because I'm not guilty."

"Do you know the Schimpke family?"

"If you refer to the child who said she saw me going into the factory yard with my wife I must ask you to wait and see what comes out at the trial."

Luetgert was questioned several times about the family, and particularly about Emma Schimpke, the older sister of the girl who informed the police that she saw the Luetgerts go through the yard about 10 o'clock on the night of the tragedy, but he declined to talk of either of the girls. It is reported that Emma Schimpke was on friendly terms with Luetgert, and that he now has her best wishes. The younger sister is, however, prepared to adhere to her story.

"Smoking and walking and eating and sleeping take up my time," Luetgert said, changing the subject, "and I feel the necessity of getting some manual exercise to keep my weight from increasing. I have gained twenty-two pounds since May 16, the date of my incarceration.

"Does that look as if I was worrying to death, and that my conscience hurts me?" Luetgert asked, with a laugh, as he slapped his sides and in a self-satisfied sort of way surveyed the extent of his increased girth.

"I tell you if anybody welcomes this trial it is me," he proceeded, and after reflecting a bit he referred humorously to his surroundings. "There are some pretty good fellows in here, and this would be a good place to run a German wein stube or beer tunnel. The boys, if they all had $5 apiece, would spend it like princes. Wouldn't you, boys?" and Luetgert turned and looked through the visitors' cage at a bunch of fellow prisoners who stood peeking through the screen which separates the cage from the inner section. "But," he added, "I guess there are enough bars here already."

Luetgert laughed heartily at his joke, and as he puffed away eagerly at his cigar he remembered that he needed a fresh one, lighting which he resumed his task.

"I expect to take the stand and they'll get the whole truth from me," he said. "All those little circumstances can and will be explained by me. I'll tell everything I know, and when the jury gets the facts they won't think I am such a bad fellow."

The temptation to crack another joke fastened itself upon the accused man and, peering through the screen, he espied Wesley Plummer, the colored office guard, grinning vastly, his rows of white teeth glistening and his eyes ablaze with wonder as he watched the apparent lightheartedness of the man on the eve of a trial for his life.

"Guard," he shouted, "I'm going to have all colored men on the jury and you can be the foreman," and having thus delivered himself Luetgert returned to the exercising corridor. But he was plainly nervous. He seemed like one whose jocularity was enforced and reinforced.

MRS. O'BRIEN SAVES A LIFE.

Chicago Woman Rescues a Companion from Drowning at Seabright, New Jersey.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The swimming of Mrs. Thomas O'Brien has for several seasons made her the object of much admiration on the beach at Seabright. It made her today the heroine of that New Jersey watering place. Mrs. O'Brien comes each summer all the way from Chicago for her taste of salt water bathing. Last week she sent for Miss Elma Wilson to come and enjoy the delights of the surf with her for the rest of the season.

Miss Wilson is also an excellent swimmer, but her swimming has been in the great lakes, and she knew nothing of the ocean's undertows. She swam bravely out with Mrs. O'Brien beyond the life lines on her first salt water dip this morning, but was so frightened when she felt the swirl of the undertow that she gave up and sank.

Mrs. O'Brien pluckily dived after her, and, catching her by the shoulders in true life saving fashion, started to swim with her toward the shore. She disdained to call for help, but Miss Wilson's screams attracted the other bathers, and several men helped Mrs. O'Brien.

PRIEST IN A RIOT.

Father Kozlowski Rudely Pushed from Sidewalk.

BITTER FACTIONAL WAR.

Mrs. Mary Jazdziewski Badly Injured and May Die.

FEUD IN A POLISH CHURCH.

The growing row between the Independent and Roman Catholic Poles of the Northwest Side leaped again into the dignity of a riot yesterday, when one of the opposing factions pushed from the sidewalk at North Robey and Frankfort streets the Rev. Father Anthony Kozlowski, rector of All Saints' Independent Polish Catholic Church. The next instant, as the priest's congregation was coming from worship at the time, the air was filled with missiles thrown by angered men and women on both sides. When the riot was over the results were noted as follows, except in the case of those who went away suffering only from minor bruises:

The Injured.

Jazdziewski, Mrs. Mary, 1059 North Robey street; knocked down by a piece of curb stone; picked up unconscious; taken home; may die.

Detlaff, Joseph, Harvey and Lincoln streets; wounded in the face; not serious.

Slight Hopes of Recovery.

Mrs. Jazdziewski was wounded in the right side of her body, just below the diaphragm, and in her right arm, which was cut. Dr. Mathew P. Kossakowski said he had but slight hopes for her recovery.

It was 9 o'clock, immediately after Father Anthony Kozlowski had finished his sermon during the first high mass and was returning from the sacristy of the church to the parish home, which adjoins the church. About seven small children stood in the empty lots just back of the church, and, it is claimed, made such noise that the services were being interfered with. As the priest came from the church the small children called him names. The priest, who says the children are constantly tormenting him and raise continual disturbance during the services, talked to the young ones in kind tones, asking them to cease. Instead they came closer to him and in Polish called him various names.

Priest Seizes a Child.

At this the priest came outside and seized one of the youngsters, while the rest fled. He asked the child where its home was. The home was on Robey street, just across the empty lots and alley from the parish house, so the priest, holding the child by the hand, went in the direction of the home. When he reached the foot of the alley on Frankfurt street he encountered a crowd of men.

Among these is said to have been the parent of the child, and he objected to the priest holding his child. He enforced the objection by pushing the priest off the sidewalk in taking the child away.

The child is said to be that of Mrs. Mary Jazdziewski of 1059 North Robey street, who was hurt in the riot which followed. When the priest saw, as he says, that he had encountered a crowd of ruffians bent on trouble who commenced to abuse him he recrossed the intervening empty premises back to his parish home.

It was just at this time that the parishioners of the All Saints' parish were coming from church, and, attracted by the cries and shouts of the men who yelled after the departing priest and by the crowd which was gathering, surged towards the corner. While talking and gesticulating after the priest Joseph Detlaff of Harvey and Lincoln streets suddenly received a blow in the face.

Action Becomes Intense.

This was the sign for trouble. The street was filing with people, and men from both sides struck at each other, and hurled missiles in all directions. Suddenly a man, said to be Frank Meisner, living at 1071 North Robey street, on the corner of Frankfort, just above the drug store, rushed out with a huge butcher's meat hatchet. The druggist says the man rushed forth as if in an Indian war dance, hooting and shouting at the crowd and plunging into the fighters. He was decidedly against the independent church-goers, and kept on yelling "Give it to the Coxeys."

At this juncture came a fusillade of stone, brick, and clubs from all directions, and then small conflicts between individuals upon the streets. The attitude of the man with the hatchet towards the fighters and the arrival of Sergeant Tamillo, together with the use of the church bells and the persuasions of wives and daughters of the fihters, gradually put a stop to hostilities.

HITS A POLICEMAN ON HEAD.

Unknown Man Dangerously Wounds an Officer in the Discharge of His Duty.

Policeman J. D. Roach of the Canalport Avenue Station was murderously assaulted early yesterday morning while trying to arrest an unknown man who had assaulted John Roach with a "billy" at Eighteenth street and Center avenue.

Policeman Roach found his namesake covered with blood and almost unconscious. It was some time before he could be revived sufficiently to tell the story. He told the officer that while passing down Center avenue on his way home an unknown man hit him on the head and then ran in the house at Eighteenth street and Center avenue. By this time Officer Hall had joined the other two, and the officers entered the house to search for the assailant. As they neared the head of the stairs Roach saw a man run to a porch at the rear of the house. Roach started in pursuit. Just as he got outside the door the unknown threw a large water pitcher at him.

The pitcher struck the officer just above the right eye with such force that he was rendered unconscious. Officer Hall stopped to see how badly Roach was hurt, and the unknown assailant succeeded in making his escape. Both of the injured men were taken to the County Hospital, where an examination showed that Officer Roach was suffering from a depressed fracture of the skull. The injury is of such a nature that an operation cannot be made on account of the extreme danger of injuring the officer's eyes. The physicians think he will recover.

BREAD COSTS MORE IN PARIS.

Scarcity of Wheat May Lead to the Abolition of the Import Duty.

London, Aug. 23.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Paris says:

"The rise in the price of bread is the cause of no little agitation. There is even talk of summoning a special session of the Chamber of Deputies to discuss the matter. Market rigging is an important factor in the rise.

"At Marseilles the popular excitement is much greater than here, and the Mayor of the city has issued a provisional scale of prices. The cause of the rise there is the scheme of a syndicate of wheat merchants to force the government to reduce the wheat duties. The price has risen since last night. Today the importers and millers at Marseilles held a long conference, and such is the popular feeling that the authorities are taking steps to prevent an outbreak."

COMPLAINS OF A GHOST'S VISIT.

Barn of John Rosenbaum, 3423 Wabash Avenue, Said to Be Haunted.

Complaint has been made at the Stanton Avenue Police Station by John Rosenbaum, 3423 Wabash avenue, that the barn in the rear of his premises is being nightly visited by a ghost. The specter refuses to be frightened away, and a policeman has been detailed to remain at the place every night until the apparition is captured or frightened away.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

FOR SEPTEMBER NOW READY

GEORGE DU MAURIER. By HENRY JAMES

This is a view of the artist and writer as he appeared to an intimate friend and fellow-craftsman, and is important as an interpretation as well as exceedingly interesting.

A TWENTIETH-CENTURY PROSPECT
By Capt. A. T. MAHAN, U. S. N.
A significant forecast of the part the United States must be prepared to take in future conflicts.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE AMERICAN NAVY
By JAMES BARNES
This historical sketch is richly illustrated from old and very rare prints in the possession of the author.

A GOODLY ARRAY OF FICTION.

SERIALS: The Great Stone of Sardis, by FRANK R. STOCKTON. The Kentuckians, by JOHN FOX, Jr.—SHORT STORIES: The Great Medicine-Horse, written and illustrated by FREDERIC REMINGTON. The Lost Ball, by W. G. VAN T. SUTPHEN, illustrated by W. H. HYDE. The Look in a Man's Face, by M. URQUHART, illustrated by GUSTAVE VERBEEK. Without Incumbrance, by EMERSON GIFFORD TAYLOR. Her Majesty, by MARION MANVILLE POPE. The Various Tempers of Grandmother Gregg, by RUTH MCENERY STUART.

"Any old thing"

will do to clean with—some women think. Anything is good enough for them—if they can get a lot of it for little money. This is unwise, surely. Isn't it worth while to find out which will do the most work, and do it without harm to paint and woodwork and fine surfaces? Pearline is the best cleaner. Pearline saves rubbing—saves work and wear. Nothing is too good for it.

It will wash and clean everything that water doesn't hurt. 549

Millions NOW USE Pearline

ATHLETIC GAMES LABOR DAY.

Carnival of Associated Clubs and Turner Societies at Burlington Park.

The athletic and gymnastic carnival under the auspices of the Associated Athletic clubs and the Turner societies of Chicago, which was originally scheduled for Aug. 14, but was postponed because of threatening weather, will be held at Burlington Park on Labor day, Sept. 6. The managers announce that the games will be held on Labor day, rain or shine. Entries have been reopened, and time has been extended to Saturday, Aug. 28. Up to and including this date additional entries will be received. Entry blanks and other information can be obtained upon application to W. B. Everingham Jr., Secretary, room 641, 225 Dearborn street.

It is expected that the members of the Chicago Athletic association team that went East yesterday for the national championships will compete in the Burlington Park events, although inducements are also being made to have the C. A. A. athletes stay over in New York for the New Jersey A. C. games.

Following are the officials for the athletic events at Burlington Park:

Referee—Fred W. Stone, C. A. A.
Field judges—G. A. Katz, S. S. T. G.; A. H. Culver, N. U.; C. F. Robey, U. of C.; G. A. Martin, P. A. A.; Fred Hess, C. T. G.; F. W. Gilbert, B. A. C.; W. B. Everingham Jr., B. A. C.; F. N. Atwood, C. Y. M. C. A.
Judges at finish—William M. Hulbert, C. A. A.; G. A. Ramey, B. A. C.; W. J. Scott, Y. M. C. A.; W. B. Everingham Jr., B. A. C.
Timers—Fred Du Bridge, W S. Y. M. C. A.; Fred Barnes, Y. M. C. A.; C. G. Greenberg, B. A. C.; Max Bueten, U. of C.; G. E. Waldo, B. A. C.; G. Bouton, B. A. C.
Starter and official handicapper—Edward W. Smith, C. A. A.
Clerk of course—George W. Ehler, Y. M. C. A.
Assistant clerks of course—W. A. Bryan, N. U.; Fred Johnson, C. Y. M. C. A.; J. McBean, C. Y. M. C. A.
Scorer—George W. Ehler, Y. M. C. A.; assistant scorer, W. T. Hart, C. Y. M. C. A.
Announcer—W. J. Enders, C. T. G.
Marshal—W. B. Miller, C. Y. M. C. A.

Officials for the Turner games are as follows:

Charles A. Cobelli, chairman; Joseph Grundehoffer, Secretary; Otto Schmidt, Hermann Hein, Frank Percival; Hermann Hein, director.
Division leaders—First grade, Charles Cobelli, Otto Meier; second grade, E. Bercher; third grade, Otto Schmidt.
Judges—Henry Suder, Otto Greubel, Chris Carsten, William Kopp, Curt Toll, Ferd Rhein, August Zapp, Hermann Groth, Frank Percival, Dr. K. Zapp, Frank Weege, George Somenleiter, Earnest Hibbeler, Ferd Hausen, Joseph Cermak, Frank Gerlich, R. Braun, J. Zimmerman, George Steefens, R. Burger, George Koop, R. Lautenbach, E. Wild, L. Legner.
Clerks—George L. Pfeiffer, William Fries, L. Dreckmann.

The societies that will participate are the Chicago Turn Gemeinde, Vorwaerts, Central, South Side, Lincoln, Eiche, Almira, Aurora, Columbian, Harlem, Schweitzer, Garfield, Socialer, Gut Heil, Fortschritt, West Side, Voran, Einingkeit, National, Freiheit, South Side Turnerschaft, Grand Crossing, South Chicago.

Seven hundred dollars' worth of medals will be given away, and these are now on exhibition in the window of Peacock, the jeweler.

BICYCLE RIDE PROVES FATAL.

George E. Schrader, a Linotypist, Seized with a Hemorrhage and Falls.

George E. Schrader, 28 years old, a linotypist, was seized with a hemorrhage yesterday while riding his bicycle. He fell from his wheel on the approach to the Ogden avenue viaduct and soon became unconscious. Later he was conveyed to the County Hospital, where he died. Schrader was unmarried and lived at 26 Ashland street.

Early yesterday morning, accompanied by his brother John, he left for a ride through the West Side parks. When the approach to the viaduct was reached John was some distance ahead. Suddenly he heard a scream, and looking back saw his brother lying in the road surrounded by several strangers. When John reached his brother's side the latter was unconscious and blood was pouring from his mouth. Schrader was taken to the hospital. He died without recovering consciousness.

Schrader was in the employ of Barnhart Bros. & Spindler for many years. Recently he invented a sprocket for bicycles and was contemplating much success from his patent.

Mrs. Bertha Schwager, wife of Bernard Schwager, a cigar manufacturer at 77 West Madison street, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by being thrown from a buggy. The accident occurred shortly before 5 o'clock in West Fourteenth street, near Throop.

Mrs. Schwager, with her husband, had left their home in the afternoon to go for a drive. They stopped in front of the home of H. Green, 422 West Fourteenth street. Here Schwager left his wife to hold the horse while he went into the house. The horse was restless and when Schwager returned he attempted to quiet the horse before getting into the buggy. The horse jumped, throwing Schwager to the ground. Mrs. Schwager then lost control of the animal, which dashed madly down the street. At Blue Island avenue the horse ran into a telephone post, throwing the occupant of the buggy to the pavement. She was rendered unconscious by the force of the fall, but is not dangerously injured.

Fred W. Dahn of 946 Washtenaw avenue and Charles Piser of 1233 North Homan avenue were injured in a collision between a Milwaukee avenue electric car and a one-horse wagon at Crawford and Milwaukee avenues at 9:30 last night.

Death of Samuel P. Walley.

Samuel P. Walley, a commission merchant at 207 Kinzie street, died yesterday at his home, aged 68 years. The funeral will be held on Tuesday. Interment at Graceland.

SKINS ON FIRE

Skins on fire with torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, and pimply humors, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a single application of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER D. & C. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. "How to Cure Torturing Humors," free.

BABY'S SKIN Scalp and Hair purified and Beautified by CUTICURA SOAP.

Burlington Route

BEST LINE TO DENVER

When Stomach and Nerves Are Weak and Irritable

It is not medicine you need—it's rest and a relish for the stomach. Put yourself on a diet of

AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS

Comfort, calm, and sleep will follow and strength will be restored as if by magic. Unlike drugs, it never can do harm. It's more harmless than milk or beef-tea, but its restorative power is wonderful. Its liberal use will increase your weight 4 to 8 pounds per month. The market is full of vile imitations. No agents. Order direct from AREND'S DRUG STORE, Madison-st. and 5th-av.

Get a piece of the prosperity that's bobbing around. A $50 Diamond purchased our easy way will always stand you in good stead.

GEO. E. MARSHALL,
S. E. Cor. State and Washington, Third Floor.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

The Chicago Tribune

PEOPLE'S POPULAR PAPER

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 19th, 1897. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering cement, broken stone, pebbles, fertile earth, steel I-beams, steel bolts, trolleys, and rails, plumbing supplies, bronze castings, and electric lighting plant, at U. S. Engineer Wharf, Fort Pickens, Pensacola Harbor, Fla., will be received here until 12 m. [noon], September 22nd, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application to Lieut. J. P. Jervey, Engineers, U. S. A., Warrington, Fla., or to F. A. MAHAN, Major Engrs.

DEATHS.

WALLEY—Sam P. Walley, 68 years old. Funeral from house, 1500 Maplewood-av., on Tuesday, Aug. 24, at 2 o'clock p. m., to St. Mark's Episcopal Church, thence by carriages to Graceland. Friends of family invited.

WORK OF SCIENTISTS

Rich Developments Along Various Lines at Toronto.

PROF. COLBERT'S REVIEW

Much Laudation of Canada and Its Vast Resources.

EXPRESSIONS OF LOYALTY.

Lord Kelvin on the Use of Niagara's Water Power.

BISHOP SULLIVAN ON EVOLUTION,

[SPECIAL BY ELIAS COLBERT.]
CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 22.

The proceedings of the British association last week in this city were rich in development along the lines of chemical, geological, anthropological, mineralogical, and economic sciences, but contained little of interest in astronomy and not much in meteorology, while about all the mathematics that was presented as such belonged to a range higher than that of most of the practical work which is done today.

It may be pleaded, in excuse for the omission of the kind of mathematics which contented all except a very few previous to the present generation, that the work of the association should include as little as possible of the thrashing of old straw, and that it is difficult to discover anything new along those old lines. But surely this cannot hold true with regard to applications of old mathematical processes in new ways to meet the demand for greater speed in the attainment of desired results. Yet it may be that some omissions are chargeable to the fact that new ideas are attracted to the various scientific journals as fast as developed, without leaving them to be brought before the public as a result of annual meetings.

There is one feature of the gathering which is highly commendable. It is the utter absence of professional advertising, such as has been very objectionable at several meetings of the American association in the past. There is plenty of laudation of Canada and its resources. Many are the hints thrown out to the effect that vast material benefit is hoped and expected to result to the city and the Dominion from the holding of the meetings here this year. Also expressions of loyalty are made with systematic frequency and are so vociferously applauded that a cynic might be tempted to doubt the sincerity both of the voice and the echo. And the shining lights of the occasion, whether scientific or political, are cheered to the utmost at every pause in their speeches. But these gentlemen already have made their mark. Their axes are ground. There is no such thing apparent as the making of the association a stalking horse for the putting of money into the pocket of any man or of making him famous. At least, if there be any such thing it is so skillfully concealed as to keep the crowd in ignorance of the cheat, and indicates that the management has successfully studied the art of concealing art in this matter.

The three dynamos at Niagara Falls which the scientific excursionists saw at work on Saturday have a total of 15,000 horse-power. The number soon will be increased to ten, and the aggregate to 50,000 horse-power, while it is under contemplation to raise the total to 120,000 ere long. Lord Kelvin stated it to be one of the certainties of perhaps not the far distant future that all the power in the water falling at Niagara will be appropriated by man. It is highly probable that the total actually available will prove to be very much less than the 4,000,000 horse-power claimed, but in any event the aggregate will be a most important addition to the motive power of the country, and undoubtedly will greatly aid in keeping down the cost of power gained by the combustion of coal, though its usefulness in this respect will be far less than it would be if available in the British Isles, where the problem of cheap coal supply is increasing in gravity every year.

Undoubtedly the effect of industrial and commercial competition due to the utilization of the water power at Niagara will be to stimulate efforts in the direction of further increasing the percentage of power obtainable for purposes of work from the ton of coal. It will be many years before the slow change of level has tilted the lower lake region up so much or the Michigan level down so much as to materially lessen the commercial value of the flow at Niagara. It even may be deemed probable that by the time this condition supervenes such a large percentage of the three hundred and forty million million tons of fuel, which Lord Kelvin estimates can be burned by using up the earth's atmosphere, will have suffered combustion that human beings will be unable to breathe enough air to permit them to live.

Lord Kelvin left out of his count the oxygen contained in sea water. But it may be noted that while little change occurs in the quantity of the gas locked up in the ocean, while the atmospheric pressure remains about the same as at present, a lessening of that pressure by the using up of the oxygen in the air would cause a corresponding increase in evaporation from water surfaces and invite the disassociation of the resulting vapor into its component gases. It is believed that at present the quantity of water is decreasing, but it is by sinking into the crust, not by escape into the atmosphere.

BISHOP SULLIVAN'S SERMON.

He Stirs Toronto with a Discourse Against the Doctrine of Evolution.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE BUREAU, Toronto, Ont., Aug. 22.

Toronto is about the quietest city on the North American continent on Sunday and even the presence of the British Association for the Advance of Science here has failed to create any considerable excitement. The scientists spent the day in looking about the city and suburbs and in attendance of the churches, where special religious services were held.

The announcement that the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Sullivan, rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, was to speak on "The Conflict of Science and Religion" attracted most of the learned ones to the great cathedral. They heard a sermon, the thunders of which were directed against the doctrine of evolution, a sermon about which the whole city is talking tonight.

Bishop Sullivan chose for his text the first verse of the Bible, "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth," and began as follows:

"The first postulate alike of reason and revelation is the existence of a God. The former recognizes it as holding a foremost place among the implanted instincts of our common nature, an element in the raw material of our being—world-wide in its universality—asserting itself forcibly alike among nations, the most highly civilized and the most barbarous and degraded. Revelation accordingly treats this fundamental fact of natural religion as one to be taken for granted. It nowhere sets itself to prove it. It holds it to be self-evident and so little in need of logical demonstration that it pronounces him a 'fool,' an unthinking, unreasoning being, who either imagines in his heart or affirms with his lips that 'there is no God.' Now, in this sublime opening utterance of revelation the divine being is shown to us not as existent, but as in action. God is seen here not as a blind, unintelligent force, nor yet as an impersonal 'tendency' making for righteousness, but as a living personal entity coming forth from the silence and mystery of his uncreated essence and speaking worlds into being. At one moment there was nothing; the infinite, illimitable fields of space were unoccupied, and then in the flash of an eye, at the word of the Lord God Omnipotent, a universe was born. Stupendous marvel, was it not? not merely incomprehensible, but even to the loftiest flight of our finite faculties inconceivable. Here we are confronted with the initial miracle of miracles—the earliest in that long succession of supernatural manifestations that were practically to mark the history of the race. This believed, no other duly attested evidence can be consistently rejected.

"In the scant time at my disposal and in the presence of acknowledged masters of science whom we gladly and gratefully welcome to our midst, and honor as foremost leaders in scientific thought and research, it were possible to touch on the vexed question of the alleged collision between the Mosaic story of creation and modern scientific discoveries—the existence of light before any mention of the sun; the earth's age, whether six thousand or millions; the antiquity of man; the origin of death, whether reaching back only to Adam or stretching beyond him through a measureless period, during which living things preyed on one another; the origin of the human race in one common parentage or at many independent centers; the Noachian deluge, whether partial or universal or of seeming conflict between science and Revelation—suffice it to say that there is no fear of final proved antagonism."

After taking up a few supposedly contradictory points between science and religion, and showing how the controversy regarding them could be easily explained away, Bishop Sullivan picked out one particular doctrine of science at which to direct all his arguments. He said: "Standing out in bold relief from among modern scientific doctrines there is one which I think may not unfittingly occupy a litle time on an occasion such as this (not so much because it fills a place in the firmament of scientific truth correspondingly to that of the sun in the solar system as because in my interpretation of it and that of many who think with me, it seems to come in direct and violent collision with certain fundamental truths of Revelation). I refer to the doctrine of evolution."

Following an explanation of the theory of evolution and what it claimed to show, Bishop Sullivan started in his argument by a few left-handed slaps at Darwin and his hypothesis. He said it entirely failed as a scientific doctrine to cover all the facts of the case. It gives one account of the origin of matter and force, or of life, or in man of the elements of will and consciousness. Passing all these by, and what are its theological aspects? Let us ask: Does it harmonize with the fundamental teachings of Revelation? A defense of Darwin from the charge of atheism was next undertaken. Bishop Sullivan quoted extensively from the "Descent of Man" and other works to prove this point, and then started on the real argument of the discourse. He declared a great gulf existed between the teachings of evolution and of the church; that natural forces in reality were but the messengers and servants of God's will, though considered by science as working along fixed laws. He continued: "But Revelation asserts in opposition to much of the scientific teaching of the day the possibility of miracles—not, indeed, as an interference with natural law, but simply as a manipulation of the supernatural coming down into the region of the natural and producing results there beyond and above nature's power. Yet science virtually places the supernatural under a ban—treats it as an anomaly in nature, a break in its order, a discord in its harmony, a violation of that marvelous unity which everywhere pervades its operation—a force coming somewhere from without and at the bidding of its own capricious will, thrusting itself in, meddling and interfering with that which does not concern it.

"Now, our reply to this prevalent conception is not a denial of the uniformity of natural law. Universal observation and experience are here in perfect harmony with science. And scripture everywhere bears corroborative witness to it. But, strange to say, she goes farther, for she actually predicts it as one of the signs of the last days that men will turn this very uniformity into an argument against the supernatural.

"The flight of time warns me to hasten to my last and most serious charge against the generally received doctrine of evolution. It is this, that denying the possibility of miracle, it sweeps away at a single stroke the very foundations of our faith as Christians. It overturns the whole economy of the gospel of Christ, built as it is on miracle, the miracle of the incarnation, with its long train of attendant wonders, reaching their climax in the resurrection—it dethrones Christ and denies to the world's Redeemer the exalted place which the universal consent of Christendom has assigned him in history."

At St. Michael's Cathedral this evening another sermon was delivered on the relation of science and religion which had an exactly opposite conclusion. The Rev. Father Ryan, who gave it, declared evolution was not antagonistic to religious belief. Science and the church, he declared, had walked hand in hand for years and were mutually dependent on each other. The church encouraged science and science aided the church. The two were not antagonistic, but coworkers.

The Rev. Dr. Patton, President of Princeton University, occupied the pulpit of the St. James Square Presbyterian Church. He had an audience containing many of the scientists and preached a sermon in keeping with the occasion. His discourse on the higher criticism was an extremely scholarly and abstruse argument in justification of the proposition that belief in God is the basis of all scientific evidence.

Man must know God, Dr. Patton declared, in order to know anything at all. The idea of God is a presupposition to scientific endeavors. The hypothesis of God is the only explanation of the facts of the physical world in which there is order and purpose.

In the afternoon the British association held a devotional meeting in the university hall, at which many of the visiting foreigners spoke a few words.

The opening of the Muskoka Sanitarium at Gravenhurst was also attended by several of the physiologists and doctors among the delegates.

HITCH IN NEBRASKA POLITICS.

Populists Object to Being Used to Further the Personal Ends of W. J. Bryan.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The conventions of the Populists of Nebraska in the various counties to select delegates to the triangular State convention of the three silver parties Sept. 1 were held last night all over the State. The returns today show a majority of delegates opposed to fusion. This is of immense importance politically. It has been said that the Populists were opposed to fusion, but the silver Democrats relied upon the personal influence of Bryan and the silver leaders to force the middle of the road element into line. But it seems they calculated wrongly. This will have a serious effect on the proposed triangular convention. The silver forces can never win in the State unless the Populists throw their combined strength into the campaign this fall. It appears that many influential Populists are very much dissatisfied with the program, claiming that it is intended to merely hold up the hands of Bryan and his friends for the 1900 campaign, to which they object. This means a very hot fight at the State convention. The plan had been fully arranged by the silver leaders of the three parties to fuse in the triangular convention, with Bryan as the head of all, and this is a sad blow to their hopes.

FILLING THE STRIKERS' PLACES.

Slavs Are Brought to Flemington, W. Va., and an Outbreak May Result.

Flemington, W. Va., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Gates Mining company, whose property is located about a mile east of this village, brought in twenty Slavs this afternoon, with whom it is intended to resume operations tomorrow. It is reported another squad of the foreigners will reach here on Tuesday.

The arrival of these men created excitement among the strikers and at a large meeting tonight it was unanimously resolved to visit the mine in the morning in a body and try to induce the new men to return to Pennsylvania. There was great bitterness expressed by the strikers in their speeches and the indications favor an outbreak.

Just What They Wished.

Forty-one tramps in Baltimore have got the better of the law by invoking it. Being arraigned for vagrancy the other day, they demanded a trial by jury. As a result they were sent to jail, where they will have plenty to eat and nothing to do for some time to come.

BOMB FOR A MINER.

Dynamite Used at the House of a Centralia Workman.

ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.

Much Damage to the Building, but No One Killed.

GUILTY PERSON NOT KNOWN.

Serious Trouble in Prospect at the Carlyle Mines.

OPPOSITION TO THE CONFERENCE.

Centralia, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—For two days a number of miners have been digging coal here, and threats have been made by the strikers, which were put into execution at 2 o'clock this morning.

A large dynamite charge was exploded in the yard of Sam Pope, a colored miner, which shattered the building, breaking all the glass on the front side of the house and tearing a large hole in the ground.

There were eleven persons sleeping in the house, who were severely shaken up, but no one was hurt.

Persons were seen lurking about the premises during the night and a good circumstantial clew is in the hands of the police.

The strikers held a meeting today and decided to remain idle two weeks more.

Carlyle, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Over 100 strikers are now encamped within 200 yards of the coal shaft in Breese. The number will be doubled on Monday morning. Two commissary wagons well stocked with provisions accompany the delegation. A bitter feeling has arisen between the miners and the operators because of the permanent discharge of Julius Tisch, one of the local agitators. Men who declared their intention of working tomorrow have been threatened with bodily injury. Any outbreak of this kind will result in serious trouble, as the owners of the shaft have promised ample protection to the faithful.

The following telegram was received by Sheriff Jones this evening:

"We deem it necessary for you to be here on Monday morning, as some of the strikers have made threats."

It was signed by Henry Hummert, superintendent of the mine. Sheriff Jones left at once for the scene, and will deputize a large force of men to guard the property.

Canton, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The 300 miners employed in the Dunfermline, Buckheart, and Carbon Coal mines, south of Canton, have decided to return to work.

RATCHFORD DOES NOT AGREE.

Prospect of a Disagreement at the Conference of Operators and Miners.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 22.—Developments in the coal mining situation in the Pittsburg district will be watched with unusual interest this week. Both sides were apparently at rest today, but it was developed that at the conference tomorrow there will probably be a disruption. By many it is believed that M. D. Ratchford, the National President of the miners' organization, will not be present.

It is claimed that he will stick to his original assertion that he will not agree to arbitrate unless all the States involved are represented. It is a well-known fact that the operators of other States will not join the local operators in the movement for arbitration. If Ratchford is obdurate the conference will be useless. This, in brief, is the situation, and it is apparent that both sides are making preparations for movements that will be to their benefit.

From a reliable source it was learned that if the operators start mines on the lines laid down other mines will also be started by the miners. It is proposed to select operators who are not represented at the conference and who are friendly to the miners. They will be given permission to mine coal at the rate demanded, and to have the coal stored. By this means it is expected to get a fund from the union miners that happen to be working, and with this fund pay the expenses of a fight against imported labor. The miners' officials are making arrangements to have a fund on hand to send foreign labor home just as fast as it arrives. With mines operated under the jurisdiction of the labor leaders and with operators that are friendly who reap a profit, they hope to have an available and large fund. This plan has been outlined and will be submitted to the national officials if the conference proves a failure.

Religious services were held in the strikers' camps today, and all were largely attended, but notwithstanding the religious air pervading the camps, a conflict between workers and strikers took place in the afternoon, during which three strikers were badly hurt, but none is in a serious condition. Five of the men who are working for the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal company this afternoon went to William Seamon's boarding-house, about one and one-half miles from Oak Hill tipple, where a number of strikers are quartered, for the purpose of persuading the strikers to go to work.

The meeting was a stormy one and resulted in Antonio Podasky being shot near the heart, the bullet going almost through his body. Grongron Pimold was shot in the eye, and Botiste Delmeso was cut with a razor. The injured men are all strikers. This was the only disturbance recorded at the camps today. The aggressive workmen escaped before the men in the Oak Hill camp were aware of the fight.

Unity, a camp of negro workmen employed in building the new Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie railroad, is keeping up its reputation for riot and bloodshed. Tonight comes the report from there of a small-sized riot and three or four individual fights, during the progress of which one man was fatally shot and innumerable wounds inflicted on others. It is said that nearly or quite all the negroes in the camp are armed with revolvers and razors and are generally a lawless set of men.

Mission Work in Turkey.

In Turkey the American Board of Foreign Missions (Congregationalists) began work seventy-three years ago. During this period it has sent to that country 700 missionaries and expended on their maintenance more that $8,500,000. At present it has in the field a staff of 176 missionaries, of whom 100 are preachers, and connected with the board are 125 churches with 12,787 members and an aggregate adherence of 30,000.

First Match Factory.

It is commonly believed that the first factory for making friction matches on a large scale was established at Vienna in 1833, but, according to the Springfield Republican, there was such a factory at least as early as that in the center of the Connecticut valley, in the historic community known as Chicopee street.

MANY VISITORS IN TOWN.

EXCURSIONISTS COME FROM ST. LOUIS AND ELSEWHERE.

They Look for the Explosion and Gaze with Admiration on the Rare Beauties of the Chicago River—Elephant in Lincoln Park Has Dyspepsia from Overloading His Stomach with Peanuts—All Quietly Disappear When Evening Shadows Fall.

With a patient look they hunted for the explosion on the lake front and went over to the North Side to see where the tunnel caved in. There were some from Springfield, Decatur, and points along the Illinois Central, but most of them were from St. Louis. Three railroads ran cheap excursions from the town on the other side of the Eads bridge, and there were so many people from that locality that State street looked like the west side of the Mississippi during flood tide for awhile, and an inebriated individual who had gone to sleep in New York and had waked up in a dazed condition in Chicago and was wandering along State street was sure from the faces he saw that he had come west on the wrong road, and immediately began looking for the ruins made by the cyclone.

Added to the special excursionists from St. Louis and the other points were hundreds of tourists on their way to the Grand Army encampment at Buffalo. All the strangers thronged the down-town streets, deserted by their usual occupants, so that a man used to traveling around couldn't quite tell by the faces and the bits of conversation dropped around him whether it was State street, the Eads bridge, the Capitol steps, or a depot platform waiting for the train.

Excursions on Three Roads.

Three roads ran the excursions which brought the Sunday visitors to Chicago. All were out of St. Louis, but each road included one or more smaller towns on this side the Missouri metropolis in the special rate. The Chicago and Alton brought 700 people from St. Louis and 200 from Springfield. The Illinois Central brought a long train load from St. Louis, with a smaller delegation from Decatur. The Wabash brought 800 people from St. Louis.

The excursionists were greeted by a delightful fall day, which made the St. Louis excursionists, who were mainly clad in summer flannels and white duck, remark upon the many beauties of Chicago as a summer resort, and called out queries as to the probability of seeing Professor Andree's balloon come down and the nearness of Lincoln Park to the Chilkoot Pass.

For Chicagoans the day was so refreshingly cool as to summon crowds from their homes to the parks who voted the day a perfect one.

But the St. Louis people, who are not used to such a temperature in summer outside of the artificial ice factories, were just a little worried for fear it would snow.

All Have a Good Time.

But they had a good time in spite of their groundless fears. They went over to the Board of Trade and gazed earnestly at the outside of the pile in which wheat on Saturday sold at a dollar a bushel. The Springfield and Decatur excursionists couldn't be enticed away from the lake with a free ticket to the Klondike. They lined its shores from the vacant lots of Edgewater down to the bathhouses of Manhattan Beach. The lake was all of Chicago to the Springfield and Decatur people, and they sat down and listened to the gentle murmur of the waves and watched the white-winged boats far out at sea until the time for the "good on this train only" arrived and they had to tear themselves away.

The St. Louis people preferred to look at the Chicago River, which appealed more to them and brought back thoughts of home, as it seemed so much like something they have down in St. Louis under the Eads bridge.

There were informal gatherings all the afternoon on almost every down-town corner. Whenever an Illinois Central party met a Wabash crowd of excursionists there would be a meeting called at once, which would continue in session until a party who had come up on the Alton came past, and then the session would break up in disorder and reconvene, while they said:

"Were you on the train?"

"Of course. Didn't you see me?"

"Why, no. Where were you?"

Finally, the night came, and with its first gathering shadows the visitors from out of town faded away like a beautiful dream. And the red lemonade man and the elephant in Lincoln Park, who will have dyspepsia for a week from overloading its stomach with peanuts, mingled their tears and said in unison: "They was good things while they lasted."

BILLS AT THE OTHER THEATERS

"South Before the War," "Lynwood," and "The Merry Widows" Among the Attractions.

At the Alhambra "South Before the War" is in the bill. This spectacular musical comedy is presented by a large company, which includes sixty colored singers.

The stock company at Hopkins' gives an elaborate revival of "Lynwood," and the vaudeville list includes Fordyce, the famous pupet harmonist, and Mlle. Leopoldine, a famous aerial performer.

The Gaiety has "The Merry Widows," given by a large burlesque company, in which the Magnet sisters, and Hanley, Logan, and Hanley hold the leading position.

The Chicago Opera-House will open this afternoon with an excellent variety bill headed by Caron and Herbert, the famous acrobatic clowns.

Le Clair and Leslie are the stars at the Olympic, and at the Haymarket the three Morellos have a burlesque pantomine comedy, which is the best feature in the program.

At Sam T. Jack's the "Folies de Paris" burletta continues, and the Clark Street Museum presents its usual variety show.

What Edison Is Doing.

Easton, Pa., Aug. 12.—For several weeks 400 men and twenty teams have been at work at West Portal, a Jersey hamlet, twenty miles below Easton, on the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad, but it was not publicly known until yesterday for whom the work was being done. It is learned that the Edison Concentrating company, at the head of which is the famous electrician, is erecting a stone building, 100x500 feet in dimensions, and five stories high, in which iron ore will be separated from the rock by Edison's magnetic process.

[He has found millions of tons of magnetic iron, which he seeks to separate from its quartz by pulverizing the latter and then attracting the iron from it by bringing the sand in near contact to magnets.]

To Be Warned by Scent.

French newspapers are suggesting a new system for the prevention of marine accidents which proposes to place strongly smelling chemicals in floating receptacles to be attached to the existing light buoys and bell buoys.

NEW PLAYS AT CHICAGO THEATERS.

"My Friend from India" Opens at the Columbia—"A Southern Gentleman" at McVicker's Tonight.

"My Friend from India" proved an excellent opening attraction last night at the Columbia. The house had been in the hands of the decorators for a week or two and looked bright and pretty; the audience went there to be amused, and certainly succeeded in laughing loudly. Altogether the season was started under good auspices.

It is not often that one is able to place implicit confidence in the theatrical press agent, but for once in his life he seems to have told the truth about this amusing farce by Du Souchet. Whenever the Smyth & Rice company reach a town where they are going to give a performance the story about Du Souchet's early experience as a playwright is immediately hawked about, and every one knows by this time that "My Friend from India" was written years ago and offered to every manager in the country before it was accepted. The press agent can afford to tell this story now, because the play has been an undoubted success, and its unfortunate tour of the theatrical offices is rather a reflexion upon the astuteness of the managers than a cause for finding fault with the farce.

Its Good Points.

As a matter of fact, however, there is really no reason in the world why any producer of plays should have suspected it of possessing the slightest merit. One can hardly imagine a more foolish book or one with less intrinsic merit.

The only really brilliant idea in the play is the mirror scene, which is original and exceedingly effective, but it is dragged in without the slightest reference to anything that happens before or after, and the obvious inference is it was conceived apart from the rest of the play and inserted as a sort of variety turn to keep the second act alive.

The missionary and his two imitators have also their good points; but for the rest the farce is merely a succession of unnecessary mistakes and impossible remedies, loosely strung together and rather tiring after the spectator has sat through two acts.

One Great Virtue.

The one great virtue of Du Souchet's piece—rather a negative one—is the absence of the marital infidelity motive which has done duty in nearly every other farce that was ever written, except "Charley's Aunt," and we are so ready to hail this pleasing feature with delight that we overrate the true value of the play.

Why is it no farce can be written which has not at least a few signs of possibility? Rank nonsense is often very funny, but it is never funny very long. Consequently the average piece of this kind is bound to pall after the second act, and sometimes long before that.

The ordinary way of writing a farce is apparently to get a character into an awkward position, from which he could easily extricate himself by ordinary common sense. Instead of using that vulgar commodity he assumes a disguise, and then proceeds to give himself away at every possible opportunity.

Of course one does not expect any probability in a play of this nature. But if the object is to be funny, why not be really funny by getting amusing situations out of possible circumstances?

Mania for Quick Action.

And then the cry is always now for action—quick action, and plenty of it, whether it is appropriate or not. Thus, in "My Friend from India," whenever the dialogue begins to fail, every one in the company runs on the stage and off again, banging the doors and breaking the furniture, with no object in view except the hurrying of the action. Even the dialogue must be taken at racing pace, so much so that half of it at least is unintelligible. There is some reason in that, for it saves the trouble of writing clever dialogue, and it covers up all defects of delivery, since speed is the only requisite. The modern stage manager aims at quickness first and foremost and the rest may take care of itself.

An excellent instance of this mania might have been found at Hooley's last week, where a little one-act play was simply murdered by the breakneck speed at which the lines were delivered. Not one of the people of the stage appeared to understand a word of the book, and they might just as well have been talking in Sanskrit for all intelligibility that they gave to the dialogue.

Good and Bad Acting.

In "My Friend from India" as performed at the Columbia last night the chief fault in matters of speech lay with the actresses who played the juvenile parts. They have discovered a language which is quite their own and is anything but pretty to listen to. Whether it was meant to represent the dialect of New York social circles it is hard to say. It certainly ought not to occur in a company that professes to be first-rate.

Miss May Vokes was admirable again as the German maid. Her part was probably a minor consideration in the original scheme of the play, but is now the one element which is genuinely funny.

Mr. John F. Ward was horribly vulgar as the theosophical barber, but clever at intervals. Nothing could be worse than his appearance in female costume, although that must be tolerated for the clever mirror scene.

Mr. Frederic Bond was a most excellent and oleaginous pork packer.

The less said about the rest of the company the better.

PLEASING PLAY AT THE LINCOLN

"The Brand of Cain" Presented Before a Large and Delighted Audience.

In "The Brand of Cain," which was witnessed by a large and delighted audience at the Lincoln Theater last night, there was no doubt about the Cain part, but there was some mystification on the part of many in regard to the brand. A good deal of Cain is raised during the play by the villains, ably assisted by the entire company, but there is no brand visible until the last act, when a lighted one is used to set fire to the powder house, that blows up and kills two of the company, who had been bad, and murdered people, and stolen bonds, and done things like that during the performance.

The play is in four acts, Spain, England, and the front yard of a powder mill being depicted. The piece tells of the devilish machinations of one of two brothers and the childlike innocence of the other, who has a good deal of trouble all the evening until the powder mill gets into action and wipes out his wrongs.

The resemblance of the brothers is the cause of all the mistakes that are made, and is indeed truly remarkable, owing to the same man coming on the stage at one time as the good brother and the next time as the naughty one. The bad brother murders a man every once in a while and does other things not considered nice in good society, but he gets behind the scenes every time, and then the good brother, who goes to the same barber and tailor as the bad one, comes on and is identified as the one who has been doing wrong, and everybody else he happened to meet. This makes life very unpleasant for the good brother for three acts and makes him very worried look.

The villain brother puts everything on the good one, from the responsibility of murdering somebody or other to paying his dog license. It seems highly probable he would have got the good brother to grubstake him to the Klondike, but he goes against the powder mill in the last act, and just as it blows up somebody pushes a piece of scenery over him and he dies.

Of course the bad brother who dies is not the same who has been raising so much Cain all along. As he plays the part of both brothers, and is badly needed on the stage at the moment of the explosion, as the good brother, to say, "At last I am innocent," they have to resurrect a man who was murdered in the first act to get up and put on some whiskers and the bad brother's clothes and get killed in his place.

The play begins with John Doe, the alias of the bad brother, hiding in a cave. With his pal, Robert Burleigh, also with an alias, "John Smith of Manchester," they confide to the audience that they have killed a young Englishman for a paltry £3,000. They hide in a cavern in the rocks, and as fast as accommodating people ascend on a rope past the cavern they cut the rope and let their victims fall down a trap door three feet.

Finally John Doe gets on the rope, and Mr. Smith does some more cutting, and John falls four feet to a hair mattress and horrible death. This is a mistake, for the villain should never be killed in the first act. The playwright saw this in "the brand of Cain," for he makes the villain fall into some water, and his life is spared to keep things interesting until the last act. He goes to England and appears at the mansion of James Leighton, Esq., the good brother, just after the young woman who appeared in the first act as a waiter at a Spanish inn has invaded the drawing-room and sang "Sweet Rosy O'Grady."

The villain makes everybody believe the good brother did everything from stealing Charley Ross to writing "Beautiful Snow," and the good brother is denounced as a murderer even by Sir William Courtney, who intended to marry sweet Priscilla Leighton. Things go along in this way and the good brother tries to do everything to prove himself innocent, except shave and go to another tailor, which would have changed everything.

Finally, there seems to be a party arranged for the front yard of the powder-house. Nora, the faithful maid of Phyllis, sees the powder-house starting straight up from the earth, and, concluding it is about to blow up, takes an ax out of her pocket—English maid servants always carry axes in their pockets—hits on one end of the powder-house and the iron-barred door falls open. Phyllis and her father, the good brother, rush out and escape; but the bad brother and the E flat cornet in the orchestra are hit by the flying pieces of powder-house. The bad brother dies and the E flat cornet looks as though he intended to sue the house.

The villain being dead there is no excuse for going on with the play.

DIXEY A VAUDEVILLE ARTIST.

Noted "Adonis" of Years Ago at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden.

Henry E. Dixey has finally landed fully and fairly upon the vaudeville stage. He made the beginning yesterday at the Masonic Temple Roof Theater, and for whatever the departure is worth he has taken it. Yet it may not be more profitable than other experiments he has made since those palmy days, eight or ten years ago, when Dixey was known as "The Great" in his own gracious, vivacious way, and when not to have seen his "Adonis" was an indication of provincial stupidity.

If this is the case, it will be because his old tricks will not do now to conjure with. In that time they were well enough, but the stuff that goes into theatricals is for the most part so ephemeral that once it has passed its season it is more genuinely dead than a mode of last year.

It was perhaps natural that Mr. Dixey should try to win back the favor of his old friends by giving them something reminiscent. To be sure, he tried to give it a new flavor. He places his material in setting that is in some respects different from anything he has done before. And yet, for some reason, the old admirers do not now become enthusiastic, and judging from his reception yesterday he did not make many new ones.

Mr. Dixey deserves no small amount of praise for the struggle he has made to keep away from vaudeville. Within the last few years he has tried various things. He was at the head of a comedy company two years ago, and, moreover, the little Daly farce that he presented was done in an acceptable manner. But something was lacking, and it was necessary to fill out a week with "An Evening with Dixey" much like what is attempted now.

But one innovation is made that is really worth mentioning. It is not his impersonation of Henry Irving—a clever bit of work, indeed, but familiar to most theater-goers. But it is that he gives his auditors a passing glimpse into the stage dressing-room, as it were. Before the audience, and with only a few deft touches of grease paint, he takes on a good semblance of the Irving countenance. If the process lacks something in entertainment it makes up in instructiveness. At any rate, it is by far the best part of his "turn," uncomplimentary as it may sound.

Of Dixey's singing and dancing, his courtly grace and shapeliness, there is nothing left to be said. They were quite the fad, and not long ago. Since then men and women on the stage have attained popularity for less cause. They certainly are fully as commendable as ever. But the fact will not down that they are no longer as entertaining as they once were.

M'VICKERS REOPENS TONIGHT.

Clay Clement to Inaugurate the Season with "A Southern Gentleman."

Among the most important events in fall theatricals will be the reopening of McVicker's Theater tonight with a new play and inaugurating the forty-first year of this house, which bears the distinction of being the oldest playhouse in Chicago and the West. Manager Sharpe looks for a prosperous season. He has booked a line of attractions that will compare favorably with the bookings of any other house in Chicago, including many of the most recent successes, as well as the old-time favorites, such as Joseph Jefferson, Denman Thompson, and James A. Herne, who always do big business in this city.

Clay Clements' new romantic play, "A Southern Gentleman," which will be given its first performance tonight, was given a final dress rehearsal on the stage of McVicker's last night, and the performance ran so smoothly that no long waits or interruptions may be looked for this evening.

Mr. Clements' manager has surrounded him with a strong company, including Frank E. Aiken, Miss Karra Kenwyn, Charles Kent, Carleton Macey, Mrs. Charles G. Craig, and others well known in stageland. Mr. Aiken is particularly popular in Chicago, having been leading man in the old-time stock companies here, and at one time managing and owning a theater in this city.

Mr. Clements has won many admirers in "The New Dominion." The advance sale of seats has been large.

At Hooley's the Lyceum company will appear tonight in Mr. Sydney Grundy's farce, entitled, "The Late Mr. Costello," which was written in a frivolous interval between "Sowing the Wind" and "The Greatest of These." Mr. Charles Wolcot and Mrs. Thomas Whiffen, who have been in Mr. Daniel Frohman's company for fifteen years, will appear in the new one act play which precedes "The Late Mr. Costello," entitled, "Yellow Roses."

Mr. Digby Bell began his second and last week at the Grand Opera-House last night. "The Hoosier Doctor" will not be seen in Chicago again after next Saturday.

Benefit to Be Given.

A benefit for the House of the Good Shepherd, consisting of a lecture by the Rev. A. A. Lambert, S. J., and a program by Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Miss Edna Crawford, Professor Leo Mutter, Signor Tomaso, Miss Smith, the harpist, and others, will be given at Central Music Hall Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 8 p. m. The subject of the lecture will be "Ingersollism."

ALL TRUSTS ARE BAD

Edward Bellamy Takes Issue with Ex-Governor Flower.

LEND AID TO SOCIALISTS.

Competition Must Not Be Crushed by Selfish Monopoly.

J. DE WITT WARNER'S VIEWS.

Says Trusts and Populism Are Very Much Alike.

BOTH ARE PUBLIC ENEMIES.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The recent speech of ex-Governor Flower in defense of trusts has aroused considerable discussion both among those who take the same view with Mr. Flower and those opposed. A local newspaper publishes interviews with Edward Bellamy and J. De Witt Warner, who hold opinions different from Mr. Flower, and also a talk with the ex-Governor in defense of his remarks. Edward Bellamy says:

"Socialists should be well pleased with the attitude of Governor Flower and the newspapers which support him as an advocate of the trusts. This attitude amounts to the definite abandonment of the competitive system of industry and to an admission that it is no longer possible or desirable to maintain it. This is half the cause of socialism. It being admitted that the competitive system is dead or dying and cannot be revived and must be succeeded by a system of combination, the question that remains is, what sort of a system of combination the coming one shall be, whether it shall be a system like that of the trusts, established and conducted in the sole interest of a small number of individuals at the expense of the people, or a system organized by the people collectively in the general interest. When the issue shall be placed clearly before the American people few will question what their choice will be."

Flower Defends His Position.

Ex-Governor Flower says:

"The labor combination is a labor trust, and in it is the strength of the wage earner. Labor unions have raised the price of labor, have bettered the condition of workingmen, and have imbued them with that independence which is the basis of American institutions. What workingmen need are more labor unions—more labor trusts, if you wish to call them such, and combinations standing as solidly as Gibraltar. Unions have done much already, and they can do more.

"This is an age of concentration and combination. Let workingmen take advantage of it. Let unions that exist amalgamate, and let new unions be formed. But, mind you, labor unions must deal fairly with those who employ, just as trusts deal fairly with customers.

"The thing to do is to stop deriding trusts and combinations and go in and work for them; save money and invest it. Buy trust stock, if you are sure it is a good thing; then you are turning your labor to your own account, the same as if you owned a small store or shop."

Mr. Flower says many complimentary things about the sugar and oil trusts, but is not in favor of a land trust, as he says land is a common heritage.

J. De Witt Warner says:

"I have no sympathy whatever with Governor Flower's defense of trusts. As now existing and developing among us they are organizations of aggregate selfishness, which are the corollary, and in great and increasing measure the cause, of the late growth among us of the communistic tendencies which are showing themselves in so many quarters.

Trusts and Populism Synonymous.

"Trusts and Populism are two names for the same thing. Trusts are the populistic scheme by which wealth endeavors to increase its advantage at the expense of the masses of the people. Populism is simply a combination of the masses in order to get a larger share of the wealth which the few have acquired.

"Of the two the motive of populism is the more defensible, as it does seek, however blindly, the good of the greatest number; while the object of trusts is to aggrandize at the expense of the community the fortunes of those already more fortunate than their fellows.

"This talk of widows and orphans' investments is a pretext. Trust capital is owned and trust profits pocketed, in the main, by very healthy adult males, who should be ashamed to hide behind skirts and cradles, as—to do him justice—Governor Flower has not done."

FIRE STARTS IN AN ICE CHEST.

Hess Brothers' Wholesale Beef House and Slaughtering Establishment Damaged $10,000.

Hess Bros.' wholesale beef house and slaughtering establishment, Fortieth street and Emerald avenue, were damaged last evening by fire to the extent of $10,000. The blaze originated in one of the ice chests in the cooling rooms, and the cause is a mystery.

The fire evidently had smoldered some time, for when residents in the vicinity first became aware of it the entire roof was ablaze. This was at 7:30 p. m. James Congdon, the day watchman, gave an alarm, and when the dangerous location of the blaze became known a call for extra engines was made.

The fire spread rapidly, and for a time it was thought several small dwellings adjoining the plant were doomed, but the firemen prevented the blaze from spreading, and soon the fire was under control.

Jacob Hess, a member of the firm, said that 400 carcasses were stored in the cooling room, and he was of the opinion all would be damaged. The meat was not reached by the fire, but the damage in this direction will be mostly by water and falling débris.

A large quantity of hides stored on the first floor was also damaged.

Ruddy Bros.' slaughtering establishment, directly south, was menaced by the flames, but their damage is nominal. The entire roof of Hess Bros.' establishment was destroyed, together with a portion of the walls.

While fighting the fire several firemen received slight bruises by being struck by falling timbers. All were able to continue their work, however.

The building is a three story brick and frame structure, and one of the largest establishments of its kind outside of the Stock-Yards.

Mr. Hess estimated the loss at $10,000. The building and contents are fully covered by insurance.

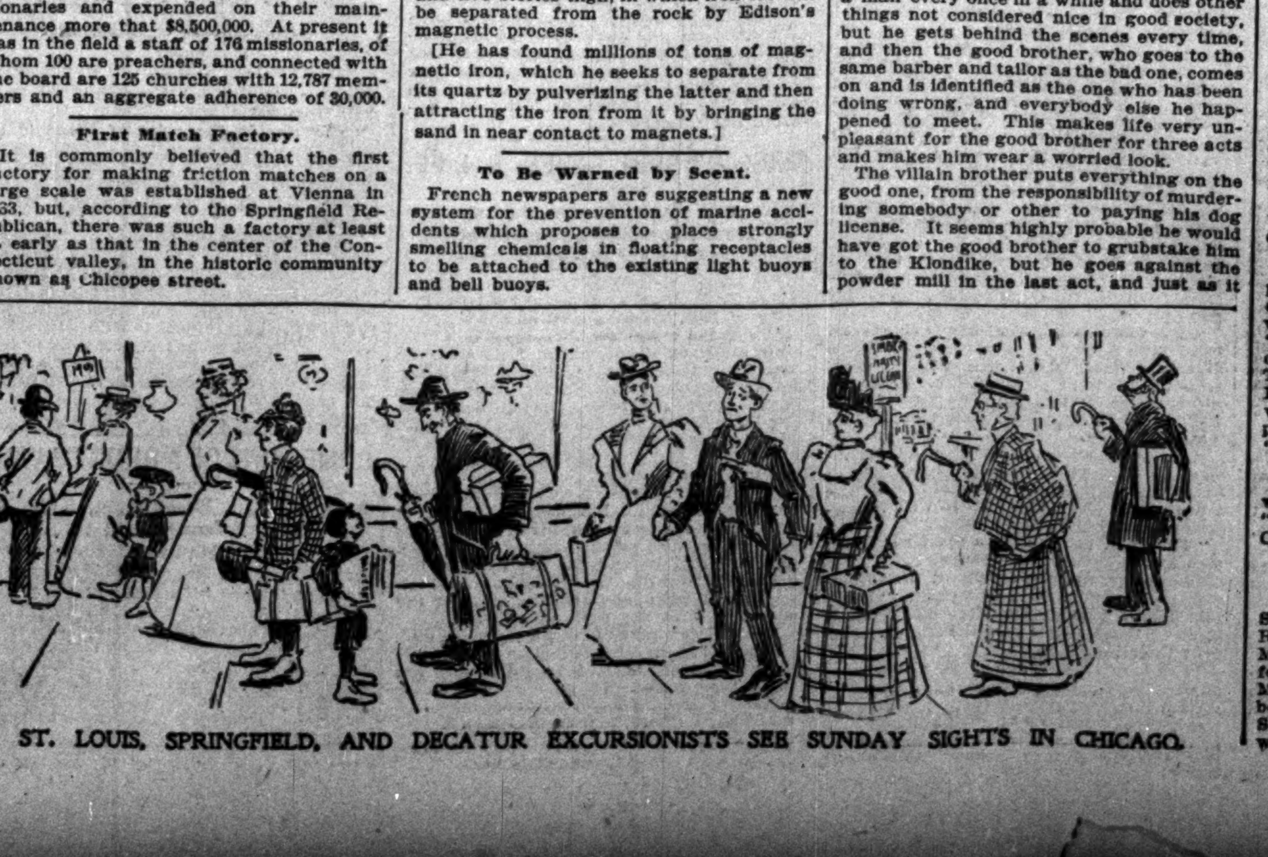
NO GENERAL STRIKE COMING.

Local Leaders of Organized Labor Believe the Fight of the Miners Is Already Lost.

Local leaders of organized labor are practically a unit in expressing the opinion that there will be no great sympathetic strike, as suggested in the address recently promulgated by the striking miners' officials.

The greatest sympathy is expressed for the miners, and there is a general disposition to do everything to assist them in their fight, but it is generally felt that the battle has been lost and that it would be folly to make other and great sacrifices for a lost cause. Delegates will probably be sent to the conference to be held at St. Louis on Aug. 30, but it is expected they will take no action beyond expressing their sympathy with the strikers' cause and denouncing the action of the State and federal courts in issuing injunctions against the striking miners.

Representatives of the miners have been here for some time with the view of working up a sentiment in favor of a sympathetic strike, but they have made little progress.



ST. LOUIS, SPRINGFIELD, AND DECATUR EXCURSIONISTS SEE SUNDAY SIGHTS IN CHICAGO.

PRICES OF GRAIN JUMP.

GREATEST ADVANCES OF ANY SINGLE RECENT WEEK.

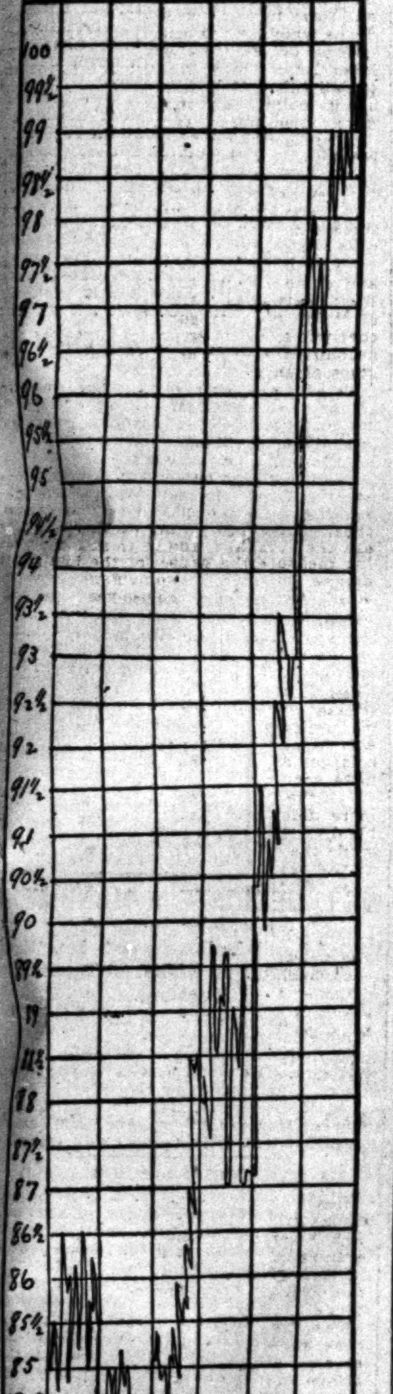
Over 15 Cents Added to Wheat Values—Position of the American Farmer Improving—Interest Now Centers in Northwestern Prospects—Enhancement of Values Not Limited to Wheat—Coarse Grain and Provisions in Line.

Last week's wheat market gave an illustration of what foreign demand well sustained can do in the way of advancing prices. The net gain in the Chicago price of September wheat was 15½c. This at any time would be a remarkable enhancement of values, but was the more noteworthy inasmuch as it came on top of a series of advances of equal significance and rounded out a 50 per cent gain in less than two months. There seems to be little doubt that a situation has been developed in which a high range of values can be maintained with perhaps little reference to the yield in this country. The conditions of demand and supply elsewhere promise to make the price, and from the outlook the farmers of this country are not only to realize good prices, but are to realize such prices in at least a fairly good yield.

There is no question as to the production of winter wheat and in spite of the deterioration of spring wheat during the last month the prospects are still for a fair yield. The entire advance has been made at a season which would ordinarily be considered unpropitious for putting up prices. The harvest has been on in the winter wheat, while the spring wheat has been maturing. The domestic considerations, always excepting the advancing prices, have been of a character to encourage farmers to sell their wheat. Until the last few weeks the prospects were for a "bumper" crop of corn, and it looked like a good business proposition for the American farmer to sell his wheat at a price which, compared with those of the last few years, looked high, and to hold his corn, which promised to sell at prices relatively much lower.

Grain-Holders Becoming Confident.

The feeling of improvement in the commercial and financial conditions which has been in the air for some time, and which is being borne out by evidences rapidly accumulating, with the prompt responses of wheat, evidently has given the farmers confidence in the future, and they have not been marketing their wheat with anything like the promptness anticipated. No interest in the trade was more confident of prompt movement of new wheat than the foreigners, and their gross error in judgment and their tardy but energetic efforts to fill sales and adjust themselves to a new order of things have had much to do with the recent remarkable advances. The heavy and continuous purchases by local syndicates and by prominent operators in other domestic markets have been incidents in the upturn rather than immediate causes. The strength in the foreign markets has been the controlling consideration.



SEPTEMBER WHEAT RANGE FOR WEEK.

There has been some irregularity in prices and market changes on the continent and in Great Britain, but the trend has been steadily upward. Evidently there is an appreciation of shortage in the supplies of the importing countries, a condition which is aggravated by a recognized shortage in the countries from which supplies are drawn. Of the large surplus supply countries none is in better position to hold out and dictate prices than this country, and the disposition shown by the Southwest to hold on to wheat has brought exporters to a recognition of a new order of things, and is convincing the professional speculative interests that the proposition that short selling is the only method by which to make money is no longer well founded.

For the next few weeks the interesting consideration will be conditions in the Northwest. The spring wheat crop of this country is one in which the greatest difficulty is experienced in securing satisfactory data on which to base estimates of yield. It covers an enormous territory, and this year in particular the yield per acre will show a great variance in the different sections. The damage, too, has been of such a character that it will be difficult to make estimates until the thrashing returns are in.

Cash Demand for Provisions Good.

In provisions the conditions against prices are the liberal movement of hogs to the primary markets and the determined selling by the Cudahy interest. On the other hand, the cash trade is excellent, and promises greater improvement. Everything in the South points to a large consumption of meats in the near future. The export trade is in excellent shape, with clearances away above those of last year. There is still the argument of low price, for, while prices are somewhat higher than last year, they are away below all averages of previous seasons.

So far the advance in all speculative produce markets has been made without any great volume of non-professional trade. For this very reason, it is, perhaps, safer to expect a maintenance of prices. In face of the heavy packing operations everywhere, supplies of products are not piling up, and a decrease in the short ribs supply is looked for this month, even with stocks of this article away below last year's level.

The week was a wild one in corn, oats, rye, and flaxseed. All these grains were subject to unusual speculative inquiry. It came into corn with the advent of the Allen-Grier bull combination about the middle of the week, adding 1c to the price of all the futures, subject to an active speculation. For the week corn shows an advance of 3@4c for September and December delivery, respectively. The general trade has been comparing corn prices with other values, and found them relatively too low. It was therefore extremely willing to follow the lead of any clique or coterie with sufficient nerve to jump into the market, take advantage of the prevailing low prices, and make itself instrumental in boosting them to points more in keeping with a line of value, based on merit. The trade has seen, too, that with wheat beginning under 85c, with open assertions by well posted bull interests, that it would not be permitted to halt for any great length of time until the dollar mark was reached, corn could not reasonably be expected to drag along on the old level, and in the rut in which it has stuck for many months. There has therefore been every inducement to buy it, and the general trade has availed itself of the privileges to a degree, which, especially in the later days of the week, made the market wildly excited and sharply higher. Farmers viewed the situation differently on different days. In supplying the demand for cash corn they were influenced largely by local and weather conditions. Frosts in Illinois and Indiana cut down shipments somewhat, inducing shippers to hold for still higher prices, which it looks now as if they would have no difficulty in securing, particularly if wheat keeps up its skyward movement.

Oats felt the bulge to the extent of 2⅛@2⅝c. Speculation, which early in the month went into September delivery on a liberal scale, was later changed into December and May, and a good many new lines put out on the long side of the market. To an extent altogether unusual in recent market conditions, oats have been moved by wheat and corn. Under these enlivening influences the market could only be active, strong, and higher.

The adding of 20c per bu to the price of No. 1 Northwestern flaxseed is variously charged to a mixture of sentiment and speculation, and almost equally rapid proportionate advances in the price of linseed oil. Some of the largest crushers on the local market, who have been bearish on flaxseed, notwithstanding reports of short crop and reduced acreage, found themselves in a position where they had to buy flax against sales of oil for future delivery, and they had to pay the dealers' price for it.

All Wholesale Trades Active.

There has been almost a boom all along the line in the wholesale trade. Not for years have Chicago merchants been favored with as many orders for as fine a class of goods. Country merchants, through rapidly advancing values for everything the farmer raises, have been brought to realize that an era of prosperity, unwonted in recent years, is coming to the agricultural class, on whom dependence is placed to buy the goods that have been going out of Chicago wholesale houses almost in carloads, and that the fall of 1897 will see more hundred-cent dollars in circulation than for the best part of ten years. All the merchants are enthusiastic on the subject of the general business situation. They say they do not remember when it has before been so good. Large orders are being placed in all the lines for immediate and future delivery, while those for later fall months, which will follow closely on the heels of those now going out, are more than satisfactory to the trade. Owing to the recent visit to this market of hundreds of country merchants in dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, groceries, and hardware lines, a large proportion of whom left orders behind them, these lines feel the improved conditions rather more than others. Prices all along the line are hardening, and in woolens and cottons actually advancing. The appreciation for the week is fully 10 per cent.

Quick Business Improvement.

Improvement in the underlying conditions of good business has become so rapid and almost sensational in the crescendo force which it assumed last week that conservative business-men are almost inclined to cry "halt," that they may have breathing time to figure out and determine whether the "prosperity" is a hypnotic newspaper story or whether it is an actual, bonafide condition of which they must take quick account of or be left out of the swim. A long period of steady shrinkage in values and of heavy losses being the fruits of enterprise has caused chronic bearishness to be almost a legitimate result of prudent conservatism. It is quite natural, then, that business-men, even the "old-timers" who have seen some of the greatest periods of national prosperity and of dollar wheat considered cheap, should after the long and hard schooling of the last few years be inclined to skeptically regard "prosperity" as a dream which magic alone could realize. In nearly every branch of business are shown the effects of this bearish conservatism. Stocks have dwindled down, for merchants have been accustoming themselves to purchasing only to supply immediate demand for fear lest they should suffer losses on depreciation in the value of their goods. There has been a maximum of economy in nearly all lines, operating expenses having been reduced to the lowest limits, on the inbred theory of hard times that the larger the business the larger the losses. In the great staple products and in stocks speculation in the last four years to be profitable has had to be bearish, and professional operators have become "chronic bears," because experience has seemed to teach that only by being pessimistic and helping to raid prices could money be made.

Prosperity Skeptics Lose Money.

It is in the face of such skepticism that prosperity has been forcing its way into the country. The steady advance in prices has been fought by the chief "professionals." But with actual conditions of scarcity existing all over the world a fight against a bull movement in prices amounts simply to a disastrous fight against the inevitable law determined by the relations of demand and supply. With prices of the great agricultural staples which the country has to sell so greatly advanced; with wheat, which many operators not long ago thought had attained a practically permanent normal in the sixties, now selling for $1.00; and with the values of other exportable products likewise enhanced, it would seem that if prices now reached can be maintained by continued export inquiry, and that if this year's harvests coming up to expectations gives the country ability to supply the needs of the world at prices as high as at present—then there cannot be one shadow of doubt but that the United States has entered upon one of the most prosperous eras in its history, and that holders of all kinds of property will be benefited by the great industrial revival. With people in all the various industrial pursuits doing better than they have for years, the silver madness, which feeds on calamity, which it also causes, will disappear and give opportunity for the permanent kind of prosperity which depends on general business confidence and unimpaired national credit.

Railroads are reaping much advantage from the export movement of grains, and on the long hauls to the seacoast their earnings are weekly increasing. The banks are expecting to get much higher rates of interest for money, for even though the crops should fall short of expectations, yet the higher values will necessarily require a much greater volume of money to move them. On the strength of the general situation stocks during the last week generally maintained the advance they had previously gained—this despite a diversion of bull interest to wheat and a constant hammering of prices by bears with the view of effecting a reaction. Local stocks have been active and strong during the week, and there has been a large absorption of shares, in a scattered way, by the general public. The large increase in local clearings indicates that this city is enjoying its full share of the national revival.

WHEAT.	Closed Aug. 14.	Price range last week.	Closed Saturday.	Closed Aug. 22, 1896.
September	84	83¼@$1.00	99⅛	57⅞
December	82⅝	82¼@ 99¼	99⅛	61⅜
CORN.				
September	28⅝	27¾@ 32	31⅝	23
December	29⅝	29⅛@ 34	33⅝	24¼
OATS.				
September	17⅝	17¾@ 20¼	19⅝	16⅞
December	18½	18⅝@ 21⅝	21¼	17⅞
MESS PORK.				
September	7.95	8.00 @8.85	8.67½	5.97½
October	7.97½	8.02½@8.85	8.75	6.00
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
September	4.40	4.42½@4.70	4.65	3.42½
October	4.45	4.47½@4.75	4.70	3.47½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
September	4.90	4.90 @5.35	5.32½	3.27½
October	4.92½	4.92½@5.40	5.30	3.35

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of grain and produce for the last week as compared with the corresponding period last year:

	Received 1897.	Received 1896.	Shipped 1897.	Shipped 1896.
Flour, brls	8,149	7,055	7,639	10,293
Wheat, bu	149,629	85,840	181,369	241,866
Corn, bu	561,250	259,145	284,828	833,614
Oats, bu	663,743	248,300	425,609	170,298
Rye, bu	18,830	4,703	620	....
Barley, bu	16,000	19,400	1,520	2,623
T. seeds, lbs	69,388	725,700	493,517	415,838
C. seeds, lbs	580	10,630	2,329	1,431
O. Seeds, lbs	120	800	2,350	5,138
F. seed, bu	23,000	55,630	10,000	2,505
B. corn, lbs	....	20,000	35,420	4,520
Cheese, lbs	279,080	183,520	147,087	179,083
Butter, lbs	585,359	607,116	565,227	693,171
Eggs, cases	4,767	4,559	2,466	3,298
Potatoes bu	10,148	16,598	752	502
Hides, lbs	183,626	302,605	456,000	328,169
Wool, lbs	67,715	179,198	70,635	66,272
Coal, tons	12,583	13,235	2,903	2,363
Lumber, M	8,197	2,678	1,779	1,106
Shingles, No	302	468	80	633
Salt, brls	5,350	6,675	2,397	5,961
Hay, tons	919	637	50	34

Grain Movement Last Week.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Primary receipts	5,454,128	5,859,233	5,575,619
Previous week	5,013,885	5,403,204	5,578,664
Same week 1896	4,379,764	3,471,343	3,168,878
Primary shipments	4,211,577	3,988,822	3,366,094
Previous week	4,647,592	3,438,390	3,155,072
Same week 1896	2,919,686	5,173,904	2,444,562
Eastern clearances	2,944,651	3,143,122	1,110,800
Previous week	2,668,219	2,889,491	1,046,469
Same week 1896	1,153,798	1,679,998	402,845

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 12 M.

15000	Atch gen 4s........86¾@⅞	10000	LM unfd gold 4s........83¾@84
150000	do adj 4s........55¾@56¼	10000	Man RR con 4s........96¾@97
6000	BW-7th Ave 1st con 5s....120¾	2000	M-StL con 5s 105¼
1000	Bklyn-El 1st tr co ctf..... 81	1000	MKT 1st 4s.. 85½
2000	C So 1st gtd 110¼	1000	do 2d 61⅝
3000	CGaRR 1st in 39	20000	M-O gn 4s 76@¼
1000	do 2d in..... 14	1000	Nat Stch 1st 104
12000	C-O gen 4½s..........82¼@¼	1000	NYO-W con 5s.......... 109
		51000	NP gen lien 3s......57⅞@57½
11000	A-NW 1st.. 85@¼	9000	NRR of C 5s 89½
5000	CGL-CCo 1st 103¾	1000	OS gm 4s..... 13
10000	Ch-Mil 1st...138½	139000	O R Imp 1st tr .....100¼@101½
5000	CRI-P ex 5s. ....105¾@⅞	10000	do con 5s31½@32
12000	Ch Trml tran tr co ctf.. 44½@⅝	1000	OSL 1st con 5s 92½
1000	DM-FtD 1st 4s85	15000	do in......59¼@½
6000	E T V-G con 5s 110	1000	PS-LE 1st...109
8000	Erie 4s prior bonds 92	1000	RGW 1st..... 79⅝
10000	G E deb 5s..100	24000	SA-AP 4s.... 62⅝
5000	GB-W deb B 7	10000	SV-NE 4s.... 84
15000	H-TC gm 4s 74⅞	15000	So Pa NM 1st .... 106@½
5000	Ia Cent 5s... 97⅞	9000	So Ry 5s 94
30000	K P 1st con 91@¼	1000	Std Rope 6s. 68
1000	LS-MS W cp 109⅝	60000	T-P 2d in. 30¾@⅞
1000	L Isl F 4½s. 90	1000	U-D 5s 101⅞
5000	LE-StL gen 4s 9½	2000	UP ex sf 8s tr108½
1000	L-N NF-S1st 84	3000	Vir Mid gm.103
		10000	W C 1st tr...36½

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The dry goods market closes with firm, steady conditions prevailing. The demand for both cotton and woolen goods has shaded off a trifle towards the close of the week, but in the opinion of important sellers it is as strong as ever and a large week is expected to open on Monday. In staple cottons there is still a firm market for brown and bleached goods, with talk of possible further advances. The export trade has been light during the week. Coarse colored cottons are in excellent shape. Prints are in very fair demand. Woolen goods have maintained their strong position during the week. The print cloth market is firm at 2⅝c, with sellers not any too anxious to part with goods

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKETS

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—Wheat—No. 2 red Western winter, firm, 8s; No. 1 red Northern spring, firm, 8s 1d. Corn—American mixed spot, new, firm, 3s 3¼d; August, nominal; September, quiet, 3s 3d; October, quiet, 3s 4d. Flour—St. Louis fancy, firm, 9s 9d. Hops at London (Pacific coast) steady, 55@65s. Provisions—Beef, extra India mess, 56s 3d; prime mess, firm, 46s 3d. Pork, prime mess, fine Western, firm, 47s 6d; prime mess, medium Western, firm, 43s 9d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 38s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., firm, 28s; short ribs, 20 to 24 lbs., firm, 28s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs., firm, 28s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 50 lbs, firm, 28s; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lbs., exhausted; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lbs., firm, 31s 6d. Shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 28s. Lard, spot, firm, 23s 9d. Cheese, American finest white and colored, firm, 42s. Tallow, prime city, firm, 18s 6d. Cottonseed oil, Liverpool refined, steady, 16s 6d. Turpentine spirits, steady, 21s 3d. Resin, common, steady, 4s 6d.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	60	Ontario	300
Crown Point	15	Ophir	56
Con. Cal. and Va.	105	Plymouth	15
Deadwood	95	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Curry	93	Quicksilver pfd	1000
Hale & Norcross	85	Sierra Nevada	50
Homestake	2900	Standard	150
Iron Silver	30	Union Con	32
Mexican	20	Yellow Jacket	48

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—Following are the closing quotations in the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	1	Franklin	17
Atlantic	24	Kearsarge	21
Boston & Mont.	144	Osceola	28¼
Butte & Boston	27¾	Quincy	118
Calumet & Hecla	410	Tamarack	136
Centennial	9¼	Wolverines	13⅞

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 21.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	5	Justice	4
Alpha Con	15	Kentuck Con	4
Andes	15	Mexican	22
Belcher	32	Occidental Con	29
Best & Belcher	70	Ophir	62
Bullion	5	Overman	11
Caledonia	20	Potosi	31
Challenge Con	35	Savage	27
Chollar	72	Sierra Nevada	14
Confidence	120	Silver Hill	1
Con. Cal. and Va	120	Silver King	51
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	40
Crown Point	20	Utah Con	17
Gould & Curry	44	Yellow Jacket	35
Hale & Norcross	90	Standard	185

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Closing Quotations on Grain and Provisions in the Big Exchanges.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Flour—Receipts, 18,835 brls; exports, 17,159 brls; quiet, but held decidedly higher; Minnesota patent, $5.50@6.00; Minnesota bakers, $4.25@4.60; winter patents, $5.25@5.75; winter straights, $4.85@5.00; winter low grades, $3.40@3.50.

Wheat—Receipts, 175,750 bu; exports, 47,866 bu; spot strong; No. 2 red, $1.09⅝; options opened strong on feverish buying and advanced excitedly all the morning on higher cables, large weekly exports, and general bullishness; closed 5⅝@6¼c net higher, selling up ½c more on the curb; No. 2 red August closed $1.07⅛; September, $1.01⅛@1.05⅝, closed $1.05⅛.

Corn—Receipts, 133,800 bu; exports, 161,009 bu; spot market strong; No. 2, 36⅛c; options opened strong and advanced all day on an active trade, stimulated by a bullish feeling and the jump in wheat; August closed 36⅛c; September, 35½@36⅛c, closed 36⅛c.

Oats—Receipts, 237,600 bu; exports, 90,843 bu; spot strong; No. 2, 25c; options opened fairly active and strong with the other markets, closing 1½c net higher; August closed 25c; September, 24½c.

Hides—Firm; Galveston, 14⅛@15⅛c; Buenos Ayres dry, 19c; Texas dry, 12@12½c; California, 17c.

Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy weights, 19@20c.

Wool—Firm; fleece, 20@27c; pulled, 27@40c; Texas, 10@16c.

Provisions—Beef firm; family, $8.50; beef hams, $28.00; packet, 8@9c. Cut meats firmer; pickled bellies, 6⅝@8c; pickled shoulders, 5@5¼c; pickled hams, 8½@8⅝c. Lard stronger; Western, steamer, $5.05; refined strong. Pork stronger; old mess, $9.25@9.50; new mess, $10.25@10.50; short clear, $10.00@12.00; family, $10.25@11.00. Tallow quiet; city, 3⅝c; country, 3¼@3⅝c as to quality.

Pig iron steady; Southern, $9.75@11.00; Northern, $10.50@12.00. Copper strong; brokers', $11.25. Lead strong; brokers', $3.60. Tin quiet.

Cottonseed oil firm but not active; prime crude nominal; do f. o. b., mills, 17c; prime summer yellow, 26@26½c; off do, 25@25½c.

Coffee options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points decline; showed a weak undertone, following continued heavy receipts at Rio and Santos, and weakness in spot departments. Trading local and European advices disappointing. Closed dull, net unchanged to 5 points decline. Sales, 7,000 bags.

Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3⅝c; refined firm; mould A, 5⅛c; standard A, 4⅞c; confectioners' A, 4⅞c; cut loaf, 5⅝c; crushed, 5⅝c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5c; cubes, 5¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—Wheat—Higher and excited; No. 2 red cash, elevator, $1.02¾; track, $1.01¼@1.02¼; No. 2 hard cash, 95¾c track; August, $1.02¾, nominal; September, $1.02¾, nominal; December, $1.02¼. Corn—Higher; No. 2 cash, 27c bid; September, 28⅝c; May, 32⅞c. Oats—Higher; No. 2 cash, elevator, 19¼c bid; on track, 20c; No. 2 white, 23@24c; No. 3 white, 20@22½c. Rye—Higher; 51½@52c track. Flaxseed—Higher; $1.16½. Pork—Firm; standard mess jobbing, $9.00; old, $8.50. Lard—Higher; prime crude, $4.47½; choice, $4.52½. Lead—Firm; $3.00 bid. Spelter—Dull; $4.12½.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Wheat—Hard sold from 92½c to 96c, closing at the top price, or 6c higher than yesterday; soft sold at $1.00 and $1.01, or 2c to 3c above yesterday's highest price; receipts today were 226,800 bu, against 53,400 bu the same day last year; No. 2 hard, 92½@96c; No. 3, 91½@94c; No. 4, 89@93c; No. 2 soft, 97½c@$1.01; No. 3, 95@99c; No. 4, 96c; No. 2 spring, 94c; No. 3, 88@91½c. Corn—About 2c higher, following Chicago advance; receipts light; demand fair; September, 25½c; No. 2 mixed sample on track, 25@26c; No. 2 white, 26½c. Oats—½@1c higher; demand light; No. 2 white, nominally 20@21c.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 21.—Corn—Firm, higher; No. 2, 29½c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 21@21½c. Rye—Firm, nominal. Whisky—Market firm; basis for finished goods, $1.20. Receipts—Corn, 104,850 bu; oats, 69,300 bu; rye none; whisky, 75 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu. Shipments—Corn, 36,300 bu; oats, 43,400 bu; rye none; whisky, 1,410 brls; wheat, 600 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 21.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.06½; No. 1 Northern, $1.06½; September, $1.00½ bid; October, 99½c; December, 97⅛c; new, $1.02 bid; No. 2 Northern, $1.01½. Rye—53c. Oats—No. 2, 22½c. Flax—$1.21. Receipts—Wheat, 43,586 bu; corn, 7,880 bu; oats, 4,993 bu; rye, 13,216 bu; barley, 5,648 bu; flax, 1,123 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 216,098 bu; corn, 118,885 bu; oats, 30,500 bu; rye, 21,995 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 21.—August, $1.08¼; September, 97⅝c; December, 96c; No. 1 hard, old, $1.08¾; new, $1.01¾@1.02¾; No. 1 Northern, old, $1.07¼; new, $1.00¾@1.01¾. Receipts, 208 cars.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Aug. 21.—Close—Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.06¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.06½; No. 2 Northern, $1.04½. Rye—No. 2, 25c. Oats—No. 2 white, 22½c. Cash flax, $1.20. The receipts of wheat were 32,080 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 21.—Spirits turpentine steady, 25@25½c; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, $1.80, and $1.90. Resin firm, $1.15@1.20. Tar quiet and steady, $1.10.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000. Beeves 10@15c lower; others steady. Native beef steers, $4.00@4.90; Western steers, $3.50@4.40; Texas steers, $3.25@4.10; cows and heifers, $2.75@4.00; canners, $2.00@3.70; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.40; calves, $4.00@6.00; bulls and stags, $2.00@2.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000. Market 5@10c higher; closed strong; heavy, $3.70@3.80; mixed, $3.75@3.82; light, $3.80@3.95; bulk of sales, $3.75@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400. Market steady and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market steady, unchanged; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 4,500. Market strong to 7½c higher. Bulk of sales, $3.82½; heavies, $3.80@3.90; packers, $3.75@3.87½; mixed and lights, $3.75@3.92½; yorkers, $3.90@3.92½; pigs, $3.25@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady, but slow. Lambs, $3.25@6.10; muttons, $2.50@3.90.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Beeves—Receipts, 888; no change in cables. Exports, 1,382 beeves, 64 sheep, 9,300 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts, 158; quiet, about steady; veals, $4.50@6.75; buttermilks, $3.75@4.00; Westerns, $5.12½. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,626; more active; good sheep firmer; sheep, $2.50@4.10; lambs, $5.00@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 3,163; easier at $4.30@4.55.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Steady; extra, $5.00@5.10; prime, $4.80@4.95; common, $3.40@3.70; bulls, stags, and cows, $2.00@3.50. Hogs—Steady; prime pigs and light yorkers, $4.30@4.35; best medium weights, $4.20@4.25; grassers, $4.10@4.15; heavy hogs, $4.10@4.15; roughs, $2.75@3.75. Sheep—Steady; choice, $4.10@4.20; fair, $3.40@3.75; common, $2.60@3.50; choice lambs, $5.20@5.40; veal calves, $6.50@6.75.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 100. Market steady, but only a retail trade done owing to the meager supply. Prices unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Market 5@10c higher; light, $4.00@4.10; mixed, $3.80@4.05; heavy, $3.70@4.10. Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market steady; natives, $3.00@3.75; lambs, $3.75@5.00.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Petroleum—Pennsylvania crude, no market; nominally at 85c.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 21.—Credit balances, 71c. Certificates—No bids. Shipments, 89,240; runs, 35,400.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

OFFICIALS IN CHICAGO ELATED OVER TICKET SCALPERS DECISION.

They Believe Suits Similar to That at Nashville Will Be Brought in Other Sections of the Country—Judge Clark's Opinion, However, Applies Only to the Low Rate Centennial Tickets and Not to the Scalping Business in General.

Railroad officials here are much elated over the decision just rendered by Judge Clark of the federal court at Nashville restraining scalpers from selling non-transferable railroad tickets. It will probably lead to similar suits being instituted against the scalpers in other sections of the country, and should the Judges coincide with the opinion rendered by the Nashville Judge, ticket-scalping, they think, would soon become a lost art.

The contention set up by the railroad companies seeking the injunctive power of the court was that the ticket-scalpers of Nashville were violating the laws of the United States in dealing in a certain class of contract tickets issued on account of the Tennessee centennial. Judge Clark threw out all issues except that pertaining to the cheapest or seven-day limit tickets, issued by the railroads on account of the exposition.

In speaking of this ticket the Judge states that each purchaser from the railroad must sign a contract that he will not transfer the ticket; or, in other words, pledge himself that the ticket shall not be used except by the original purchaser.

"It is clear from the record," says the Judge, "that a considerable number of persons known as ticket-scalpers are employed in buying and selling such tickets; that the method of working off these tickets on other than the original purchasers, by the use of ink-erasers, acids, false signatures, mutilation of tickets, etc., is a fraud and forgery, and the courts have held that a contract such as the purchaser signs on the cheap-rate ticket is valid, and that to transfer it to another is a fraud upon the common carrier."

The Judge concluded his opinion as follows:

"My conclusion is that the plaintiffs are entitled to an injunction, as prayed for in these bills, upon the execution in each case of a bond in the sum of $20,000. It may serve to clear up the situation to particularly point out that the injunction now allowed is operative against the defendants only in respect to the centennial low-rate tickets duly signed by the original purchaser, in ink, and not in pencil, and not by initial, but within these limits it may be well if this injunction is obeyed without indirection. It may further conduce to clear understanding to say that persons who have knowledge of this injunction are rendered amenable thereto, althought not parties to this suit, and it may be well if this fact is kept in mind. It is apparent enough without being repeated that the general business of the ticket-scalpers is not here in question, and it is not interrupted or interfered with by this injunction. It is only the scalpers' practice of dealing in the particular centennial ticket, when duly signed and executed in the manner suggested above."

NEW RAILROADS IN THE SOUTH.

Many Lines Now Under Construction and Others Contemplated—Alabama in the Lead.

Alabama has a greater amount of railroad mileage under construction this year than any other Southern State. The amount of mileage either completed since Jan. 1 or actually being built at this time is 271 miles.

One important railroad development is the Mobile, Jackson and Kansas City railroad, which has been constructed this year from Mobile, Ala., in the direction of Jackson, Tenn., a distance of thirty miles. Trains will be running on this section by the first of next month. Contracts have been awarded for twenty-two miles more of road in the same direction, which is to be completed by Dec. 1, 1897. The road will then be within forty miles of Hattiesburg, Miss., where it will tap the New Orleans and Northeastern railroad, a feeder of the Queen and Crescent system. The objective point, as at present contemplated, is Jackson, Tenn. Here the road is to connect with the Illinois Central and thus secure an outlet to Chicago and St. Louis.

The Plant system is building a thirty-four-mile extension from Newton, Ala., to Elba, Ala. This extension will let the Plant system into a country teeming with cotton, corn, and other agricultural products, and abounding in extensive forests of heavy pine. This territory has heretofore been without any railroad facilities.

The sum of $3,000,000 is being expended on these enterprises.

SANTA FE ROAD IS PROSPERING.

Army of Men at Work Improving Road's Physical Condition—New Lines to Grand Canyon.

John J. Byrne, General Passenger Agent of the Santa Fé, Pacific and Southern California railroads, who came here a day or two ago to attend a conference of Santa Fé traffic officials, says the improvement in financial and business conditions in the far West and in California is as marked as it is in this part of the country.

Business is steadily improving all along the lines of the Santa Fé from Chicago to the Pacific coast, he says, and the physical condition of the lines is being improved so as to meet all future demands. An army of men is at work from one end of the road to the other laying new rails, ballasting the roadbed, putting in new ties, building new bridges, and making other improvements.

The scheme of building a road to the Grand Cañon of the Colorado, he says, will be carried out in the near future. The new road is to connect with the Santa Fé at Williams or Flagstaff, and will run to the brink of the cañon near Hance's trail. It will be seventy miles in length.

FREIGHT WAR ON IN KANSAS.

Railroads Insist on Charging Pound Instead of Carload Rates on Cattle Shipments.

Emporia, Kas., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Attorney General Boyle arrived here late this evening, and about 8 o'clock filed a petition with Judge A. W. Randolph asking for an injunction against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé, the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, and the Missouri Pacific railroads to restrain them from violating the order of the Railroad commissioners by changing their freight rates from the old style of carload to pound rates. He made a strong argument, but the injunction was refused. The Judge stated that he had made it an invariable rule to grant no injunction where the other side had received no notification. He agreed, however, to hear the cases on Wednesday next. The change in rates by the roads, it is claimed, will cost the cattle shippers of Kansas not less than $5,000 per day while it is in effect.

Must Not Accept Cut Rates.

Joint Traffic association managers have notified their lines they must not pro-rate with Western connections on any reduced rate business on Grand Army excursion business.

Lucky Swedish Policemen.

In Stockholm a policeman's lot is that of a dignitary. He must pass an extensive examination, after which he wears a handsome uniform and occupies quarters provided with fine furniture, hot and cold baths, and a piano, with free singing lessons. The Swedish police system of telephones and electric bells is hardly equaled anywhere else in the world.

Object to Searchlights.

Dwellers along the Hudson have a queer complaint against the big steamers on that river. The boats are provided with immense searchlights, which they flash along the shores, with painfully dazzling effect when the beams strike the windows of a dwelling. A suit against the steamers is threatened by the superintendent of a hospital located on the river.

Has to Affix Her Signature.

In the course of state business the Queen signs about 50,000 documents a year.

ADDS TO MAN'S AGE.

Bishop Fallows Indorses Sir John Evans' Theories.

ADAMIC RACE NOT FIRST.

Archbishop Usher's Chronology Must Be Now Abandoned.

BIBLE AND SCIENCE AGREE.

"I hail with pride and joy the scientific utterances of such men as Sir John Evans, Sir William Dawson, Lord Kelvin, and others. It is the imperative duty and glorious privilege of the professor in the university and the minister of the everlasting gospel to co-ordinate them with religious truth."

The foregoing words formed the climax of a scholarly sermon preached yesterday morning in St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church by Bishop Samuel Fallows. He was elaborating the religious bearing of the address delivered in Toronto before the British Society for the Advancement of Science last week by Sir John Evans on the "Antiquity of Man."

Bishop Fallows' Sermon.

The Bishop took for his text the following fragment from holy writ:

In the beginning God.—Gen. I., 1.

He said in part:

"An eminent clergyman of another city who is attending special courses of lectures in the University of Chicago remarked to me the other day that in view of the facts and theories propounded by specialists in the several departments of science, which taken by themselves tend to unsettle faith in the minds of students, there is urgent need of a professor in every college who should coördinate the truths of science with those of religion. I fully agree with him.

"The very able address just given in Toronto by Sir John Evans, dealing purely on its scientific side with the long period of time during which man has been on the globe, raises many interesting and important theological and religious questions.

Adds to the Age of Man.

"It must be admitted as a fact by the weight of cumulative evidence and by the consensus of scientific opinion that man has existed on this planet for many thousands of years before the time usually allowed for his first appearance. The historical, linguistic, and ethnological arguments all coincide with the geological on this point.

"The archæological discoveries made in Egypt and Assyria are continually pushing back the age of the historical period. The upturning of the spade by Professor Hilprecht of the University of Pennsylvania in one locality alone added 2,000 years to Egyptian chronology.

"It is clear, then, that the ordinary chronology known as Archbishop Usher's chronology, must be in the main abandoned. Although we print as the date of creation in many of our Bibles 4004 B. C., we must remember that such a date is not a part of the inspired text, but one given by an uninspired man according to the best light he had when it was announced. Since the time of Archbishop Usher all the modern sciences have come into existence.

Admits Pre-Adamite Races.

"I think we shall have to admit, also, that for thousands of years, perhaps, there were pre-Adamite races. The Bible does not contradict the idea. We may have to believe, as so many conservative and devout Christian thinkers hold, that, as the Old Testament deals almost exclusively with the history of one particular people, so the account in Genesis of the creation of man deals with the beginning of the Adamic race, the last and, with all its imperfections, the best of the races of men. Through this race, of which Jesus Christ is the consummate flower—God manifest in the flesh—salvation was to come to all preceding and inferior races.

"Taking the opening words of the Bible, 'In the beginning God,' and all the teachings of the Bible that God is ever imminent in his world, no theological difficulty arises which cannot be fully met.

"The highest race has sinned and come short of the glory of God. So have all the other races sinned. It still remains true, 'As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.'

"The glory of the redemptive plan is not obscured one whit by any fact or finding regarding the antiquity of man.

Monuments and Bible Agree.

"As Professor Sayce, one of the most cautious, successful, and independent of archæological discoverers, put it, 'Each fresh discovery made by the archæologist yields fresh testimony to the truth of the Old Testament stories.' In his work on 'The Higher Criticism and the Verdict of the Monuments' he shows conclusively that the teaching and belief of the Jewish church in the time of our Lord, and this teaching and belief accepted by Christ and his apostles and inherited by the Christian church regarding the Pentateuch, are true to the records of the monuments.

"I hail with pride and joy the scientific utterances of such men as Sir John Evans, Sir William Dawson, Lord Kelvin, and others. It is the imperative duty and glorious privilege of the professor in the university and the minister of the everlasting gospel to coördinate them with religious truth."

SUPPLIES FIRST PRESBYTERIAN

President Williams of Franklin College Conducts Services—Dr. Chichester Coming in October.

Services at the First Presbyterian Church were conducted yesterday by the Rev. W. A. Williams, D. D., President of Franklin College at New Athens, O. The church, after calling Dr. Chichester of Los Angeles, Cal., three times, received word of his acceptance. Then his presbytery refused to release him. The Chicago Presbytery next asked the Los Angeles Presbytery to reconsider, which they did, and Dr. Chichester will enter upon his work here in October.

Dr. Williams took for his text Jeremiah xxxix., 13: "Ye shall seek me and shall find me when ye shall search for me with all your heart." In part he said:

"If any one has not found God it is because he has not sought for him with all the heart. He finds him when he arrives at that point. Dr. Hodge is right in saying regeneration is always instantaneous. The soul is regenerated the moment God is sought without reservation, not one moment sooner, not one moment later.

"If men are unwilling to give up every sin they cannot be accepted of God. God makes tests of certain sins, brought to the consciousness of the seeker. These must be surrendered or peace will not be obtained.

"Others seek earnestly after God but are not willing to take up all their crosses. Many a man is unwilling to lead in public prayer or take up crosses required of him. God makes no compromises, and gives his best terms first; and a man, however earnestly he may seek, simply cheats himself out of eternal life if he stops short of giving up every sin and taking up every cross. As soon as he comes to God without reservation he will find him."

LEACH'S NEW AMERICAN CREED.

Sermon at Lake Bluff Temperance Camp Meeting Which Captures the Vast Audience.

Dr. William B. Leach, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, preached a sermon at the Lake Bluff temperance camp meeting which brought out most enthusiastic applause from the vast audience of temperance people. Dr. Leach at the close received an invitation to deliver the same address twenty-five times in California, and scores of invitations to repeat it in other places.

"Patriotic Sins of Temperance" was his theme. After giving the creed of christendom, Dr. Leach gave the American creed as follows:

"I believe in the United States, conservator of liberty: in America, discovered by Columbus, founded by religious refugees, suffered under George III., warred, became victoriously independent, and now sitteth on the dais of the nations. Queen triumphant, she shall judge and rule the nations all in the higher civilization.

"I believe in the Declaration of Independence, in the constitution of the United States, in the abolishment of slavery; I declare for the enfranchisement of women, the abolition of the liquor traffic, the purification of existing law, the perpetuity of the government, the unification of all into one tongue, one people, one country, and one flag.

"This is the creed I would stamp on the American forehead until it became the watchword.

"The great American republic is guilty of sin in the temperance cause, and yet claims patriotism. In the name of patriotism we hurled slavery from our land, and now in the same name we foster an enemy whose treason, whose cunning, whose power, whose hellishness are the one danger to our perpetuity.

"The old Spanish maiden tribute to the Moslem was ennobling in comparison to ours. Theirs was 100 maidens annually, ours is 100,000 of those who are of our household. The crime and shame is such that I wonder the tears of the afflicted have not washed out the stripes and stars from Old Glory and left it a veritable rag. Friends, it is high time we impeach this tyrant who preys on our body politic, who controls our press and pulpit, who fills our jails and police commissioners' offices, who rules our halls of legislature, and decides in our courts of justice. I believe the time is near when this boaster shall die, because of the enlightenment of the people.

"Americans, swear with me eternal warfare on rum and eternal death to alcohol."

DR. CRANE ON ABRAM AND LOT.

Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church Makes a Witty and Pungent Exposition of Genesis III.

The Rev. Frank Crane's sermon yesterday at Trinity Methodist Church was an exposition of the third chapter of Genesis, and it contained some allusions to present day conditions. The way in which the sacred narrative was applied to these times may be inferred from a few specimens which are subjoined:

"'And Abram was very rich.' There can be nothing intrinsically wicked in riches, but there are several points of difference between this magnate of 1900 B. C. and the Jewish magnates of 1900 A. D.

"'For their substance was great, so that they could not live together.' Wealth tends to estrange true friends; poverty, false friends.

"'And there was strife between the herdsmen of Abram's and Lot's cattle.' It is the underling that carries the haughtiness that makes trouble. Suppose you start on a trip. The ticket agent ignores your questions, the baggageman waits till the train whistles before he deigns to attend to you, the depot agent informs you that you'd better keep your ears open, the brakeman shuts the seat down on your toes, the conductor knows nothing about the schedule of the train. When you shrink up into insignificance and despair, a kind-looking man volunteers to talk to you a little and give you a few points you sorely need. That is the President of the road. The biggest man in the bank is the clerk on $40 a month. The meekest man in the post-office is the Postmaster.

"'And the Canaanite and the Perizzite dwelled then in the land.' I suppose they were mischiefmakers. If that is so, then C. and P. still dwell. Perhaps it is one of the back-door neighbors, always nosing into your affairs; or maybe it is that awful monster known as the 'intimate friend,' or perhaps it's a flock of relatives.

"'Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me.' Separation is often the preservation of love. Denominations love each other from their respective sides of the fence more than they would in the same theological yard. The young married pair had better get away from all relatives and to themselves. God and the wife are confessors enough for most men.

"'And Lot pitched his tent toward Sodom.' And there are Lots in this audience who have done, or are doing, the same thing. Many things are not wrong in themselves, but they are 'toward Sodom.' Per se is the biggest little devil at large."

W. H. CARWARDINE ON RICHES.

"Right and Wrong Use of Wealth" Discussed by the Pastor of Adams Street M. E. Church.

"The Right and Wrong Use of Wealth" was discussed last evening by the Rev. W. H. Carwardine at the Adams Street M. E. Church. The sermon was the third in a series on "The Church and the Workingman." In part the speaker spoke as follows:

"It is industrial suicide to cry out against capital merely as such. Of what value is labor without capital and of what value is capital with labor? Wealth honestly acquired and properly used is one of the greatest blessings that any man can possess.

"The greatest idiocy of this age is the notion that money is the soundest foundation and chief custodian of happiness; that to be rich is to have all things. We are as a nation dividing ourselves into two classes—the very rich and the very poor; the oppressor and the oppressed. On the side of the oppressor are power and protection, class legislation, and military support.

"We may attempt to evade it as we will, but the menace to American liberty today is found in the actions of a certain class of wealth-producers in this country. They subsidize and stifle free expression in the pulpit, they buy the press, they refuse to arbitrate their labor difficulties, and apply for restraining injunctions. They seek to ruin the small tradesman and manufacturer of limited capital, they control legislation, and even are suspected of buying up Governors; they corrupt public officials and control the assessment valuation of their property.

"Now, it seems, they are making an effort to throttle free speech by seeking to control our universities. The forcing of President Andrews out of Brown University and of Professor Bemis out of the Chicago University is a disgrace to our land and a blot on the freedom of our educational institutions.

"We need wealth to endow our colleges, build our churches, and carry on foreign and domestic mission work; but if the giving of it it is to stifle free speech and free expression of thought on economic and industrial conditions, then better a thousand times that it be withheld."

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Vessel Movements.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Caledonia.

BAYFIELD, Wis.—Arrived—Smith, Paige.

HURON, O.—Cleared—Coal—Thew, Saginaw.

MANISTEE, Mich.—Arrived—Austin, Luckey.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Sheltered—Leathem, Magdalena.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Raleigh, Colonial, Starucca.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Wheat—Rounds, F. & P. M. No. 5, Buffalo.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Massachusetts, Niko, Churchill, Tasmania, Chicago.

EAST TAWAS, Mich.—Sheltered—Rhoda Stewart, Pauly, Smith, Eddy, Jones, Fessenden.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Glidden, Minch, Cleveland; Tuttle, Grover, Standard Oil barge 81, Chicago.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Erin, Danforth, Spencer, Crescent City, Siemens. Cleared—Specular, Duluth; Wetmore, Escanaba.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Samuel Mitchell, Castalia, Cadillac, Corsica, Marquette, J. W. Moore. Cleared—Krupp, Duluth, light.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Penobscot, Williams, Michigan, Hawgood, Adams, Foster, Emory Owen, Vulcan, Tampa, Gardner. Cleared—Oscoda, Corning, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Pringle, Sweetheart, Harrison, Unadilla. Cleared—Pioneer, Cleveland; Wilhelm, Galatea, Nirvana, Tonawanda. Up—Vanderbilt, Peerless.

Canadian Lock—Down—Globe, 10 a. m. Up—Alberta, 6:40; Northwest, 8:30. Down—Shrigley, Aloha, Sicken, McVea, Spademan, 6:40; Waverly, Verona, Philip Minch, 8; Merida, Ranney, Rhodes, 9:30.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Lewiston, T. Gawn, Curry, Centurion, Chili, Santa Maria, Pathfinder, Sagamore, Omaha, car ferries 2 and 3, Ames. Cleared—George Orr, Carrington, Escanaba; Venice, Wolf, Centurion, Buffalo; A. Shores, Neff, G. Steel, Manistee.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Northern King, Montana, Sevona, Ed Smith, Shawnee, Gilbert, Schuylkill, Pasadena, Paris, Grafwick (wood), Fairbairn, Corliss. Departed—Bell, Ericsson, Aurora, Aurania, Lake Erie, ore; Grover and barge, Tuttle, Two Harbors, light.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Louisiana, Butteroni, Marion, Majestic, Interlaken, R. Mills, Iosco, Helena, Prentice, Middlesex, Halsted, Queen City, Vigilant. Cleared—Coal—W. B. Morley, Milwaukee; Schlesinger, Rome, Chicago. Light—Niagara, Bay Mills; Vigilant, Oscoda. Passed down—S. Langell and barges, Ed Smith and barges, Tonawanda.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Joliet, 9:40 last night; Harper, Tyrone, 11; Spokane, 11:30; Matoa, Marcia, 4 a. m.; Colorado, 7; Kendall, Troy, 8:20; Gladstone, Iron King, Iron Queen, Wade, 10; yacht Wapiti, 10:30; Clinton, Lisgar, Grimsby, 12:40 p. m.; Victory, Constitution, 1:20; C. B. Lockwood, Neilson, Whitworth, 3; Portage, 4:20; Shenandoah, 6. Down—Coffinberry, Camden, 9:30 last night; Bielman, India, 1:40 a. m.; Nimick, Antrim, 3:30; Kearsarge, Coralia, 5; Bangor, Yuma, Peck and whaleback, 6:40; Rees, 7:20; Mohawk, 8; Rhodes, 8:40; Shores, Gifford, 9; Cormorant, Norris, 11:30; Madden, Noquebay, Mautenee, 12:40 p. m.; Northland, 2; Veronica, Amboy, 2:20; Waldo, 3:40; Rube Richards, Sage, Northern Light, 5.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Haskell, 11 last night; Mariposa, 12:20 a. m.; Nelson Mills and consorts, 12:30 a. m.; Street and consorts, 1:30; Spry, Johnson, 2:10; Katahdin, 3:30; Flower, 4:10; Mary Boyce, 4:40; Pahlow, 5:10; Bradley, 5:20; Quickstep, 5:30; Barbarian, 6; Christie and consorts, 6:30; Mary Collins, Juniata, 7; Whitney, Wayne, 7:40; Plankinton, 12:10 p. m.; Glasgow, 1:30; White Star, 1:40; Blaine, 2:20; Kearsarge, 3; Nyanza, 4:40; Manitou, 6. Down—Arthur Orr, Saranac, midnight; Delaware, 1 a. m.; Vega, 2:10; Clyde, 3:40; Inter Ocean and consort, 5:40; New Orleans, 10:10; Baldwin and consorts, 1:30 p. m.; Rhoda Emily and consort, 5; Tuscarora, 5:10. Wind southeast, light, clear. Departed—Bradley, Lily E., Kenosha.

Up—Yakima, 6:50; America, 7:30; Curtis and consorts, 8:30; Minneapolis, 8:50. Wind north, light, clear.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Johnson, Helvetia, noon; Cambria, 12:30 p. m.; Hurlbut, Clint, 1; Codorus, 1:30; Selwyn Eddy, 2:40; Kirby, Hartnell, 3; Stephenson, Jenney, 3:40; Scranton, Alcona, Alta, Niagara (steel), Neosho, 3:50; Harlem, 5:10; Ionia, 5:30; Owego, 5:40; Cort, Russell, 6:20; Livingstone, 7:30; Hesper, 8:40; Arabia, 9. Down—Corsica, 11:30 last night; Russia, 11:40; Marquette, midnight; Cadillac, 1:30 a. m.; Hope, Fitzpatrick, 2; Trevor and whalebacks, 2:20; Cherokee, Chippewa, 3:30; Nicholas, Dundee, 6; St. Paul (steel), Briton, 7; Pontiac, Pope, 9:20; Wyoming (large), Norwalk, 10; Oceanica, 10:20; Newaygo, Checotah, 10:30; George Stone, 11; Sacramento and consorts, Saxon, Fulton, Holley, 1:10 p. m.; Nicol, City of Cleveland, Sandusky, 2; Forbes, McLachlan, 2:30; Black Rock, 4:10; Fryer and whaleback, Corona, 4:30; Maruba, Manda, 5; Ralph, 5:40; Huron City and consort; Roumania, Barium, Maytham, 8:50.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Yakima, 9 last night; Rockefeller, Hundred and Thirty-seven, 9:20; Northwest, 10:30; Minneapolis, 11:30; Wotan, Paige, 12:10 a. m.; V. H. Ketchum, Wadena, Becker, 12:40 a. m.; Fedora, 1; Robert Wallace and consort, 2:30; Lackawanna, Chicago, 2:40; Folsom and consorts, 3; Wright, 3:40; Wawatam, Gogebic, Biwabik, 4:40; Choctaw, 8; Roman, 8:10; Oglebay, 10:10; Maritana, 10:50; Grecian, 11:20; Flint, 12:10 p. m.; Ira Owen, 12:30; Stevens, Devereux, 1; Doty, Jeanette, 1:30; Seneca, 4; Denver, 4:20; Lehigh, 4:40; Elphicke, 5:30; Gordon Campbell, 5:40; Pueblo, 5:50; Cambria, 6:20; Bulgaria, Amazon, Presley, Redington, 7:20; Empire City, Codorus, 7:30; Selwyn Eddy, Sitka, Yukon, 8:50. Down—Preston, 1 p. m.; Roumania, Barium, 2:10; Maytham, 3:30; Langell Boys, Comstock, 4:40; Egyptian, Commodore, 7:20; Sawyer and consorts, 7:40; Saranac, 8. Arrived—Harold. Wind northeast, fresh, clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—Roanoke, Menominee; E. E. Thompson, Torch Lake; I. A. Olson, Masonville; Surprise, Alpena; Clara, Ludington; Kewaunee, Escanaba. Merchandise—Clarion, E. P. Wilbur, Chemung, Buffalo; Conemaugh, Erie; W. J. Averell, Ogdensburg. Salt—R. P. Fitzgerald, Buffalo; E. S. Tice, Manistee. Coal—C. Tower Jr., Buffalo.

Cleared—Grain—Cheney Ames, Sarnia; J. F. Eddy, Midland; Bannockburn, Minnedosa, Santa Maria, Kingston; City of Berlin, Buffalo; Mahoning, Erie. Light—R. Kanters, Cheboygan; H. B. Pereue, Empire; I. W. Stephenson, Menominee; E. S. Tice, Manistee; E. E. Thompson, Torch Lake.

Decapitation in Denmark.

Capital punishment in Denmark is executed publicly with the ax. If several are to be decapitated on the same date one is not present while another is executed.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
French Limited Co.
CAPITAL, 200,000,000 FRANCS.
30TH JUNE, 1897.

ASSETS.	
Cash	$23,351,952.53
Bills receivable	126,694,152.13
Call loans	29,875,166.97
Accounts current	65,809,725.85
Time loans (not exceeding 60 days)	20,479,194.28
Government and other securities	2,208,293.88
Bank premises	6,000,000.00
Sundry accounts	3,100,342.91
Total	$277,518,828.55
LIABILITIES.	
Deposits	$83,096,992.41
Accounts current	101,124,155.63
Acceptances	24,900,848.71
Deposits for fixed periods	11,949,689.78
Sundry accounts	8,447,142.02
Reserve	8,000,000.00
Capital	40,000,000.00
Total	$277,518,828.55

The Credit Lyonnais, Paris,
desires to call the special attention of travelers to its
Letter of Credit Department,
which is organized in the most perfect manner, and offers conveniences and facilities unequaled elsewhere.

Massachusetts Benefit Life Association.

Members of the above Association, who receive advice from the Directors, who were unable to conduct its affairs successfully, as to the Company in which to replace their insurance, will find it to their advantage to make some inquiries for themselves before accepting this gratuitous advice and taking a policy WITHOUT PROFITS.

The mere turning over of a list of policy-holders to another company is not reinsurance, and while by this act of Directors—some of them not even policy-holders in the Association—SOMEBODY may be benefited, it is not the policy-holder, unless he acts for himself and gets the best there is in the market in the way of a new policy.

Before following further where these Directors direct, look into the advantages of the

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BURG IN HYPNOTIC SLEEP

WILLIAM HELD STARTS HIM ON A WEEK'S "SNOOOZE."

Whispers in His Ear Certain Words on Hearing Which He Will Awake—He Makes Some Amusing Tests—Ammonia Almost Too Much for One Subject—An Unknown Man Defies the Operator to Put Him Under the Influence.

Hypnotist William Held told Samuel Burg to go to sleep last night in the dingy, crowded hall at 257 Clybourn avenue, and the lad obediently closed his eyes and fell into the sleep he expects to keep for seven days without a tremor.

Burg made his appearance at 8 o'clock dressed in his nightclothes. Before he stepped on a bed with a heavy, comfortable mattress he answered several questions. He had taken no stimulants and but a light meal at 6 o'clock. He had no fear; no last words to say.

Held waited until Burg was in the bed, then sat down beside him, supported his head in his arms, and whispered to him for several seconds. The two pairs of eyes stared at each other, and Burg's eyes lost their fixedness, the eyelids closed, and the head lost its rigidity. Held laid the body flat on the bed and bent near to the face.

"Go to sleep," he whispered. "You can't awake. Don't be afraid. You can't open your eyes. Don't think. Don't awake unless you hear these words——," and Held's voice was lowered to a whisper.

Finally there was no movement from the subject save the regular movement of the chest in breathing. His pulse was tested by a physician, who reported it normal at 74.

"You see," Held then explained, "I told Burg some words which no one knows but myself. Unless he hears those words he cannot awaken. But in case of my death I have left the secret words in a sealed envelope, and any hypnotist will be able to bring the subject out of his condition. He will sleep the seven days; I'm sure of that. If at any time physicians should say it is necessary to bring him out of the sleep I will do so, of course. Or if at any time I want to bring him out of the sleep I will do so."

While Burg was preparing for the sleep Held entertained the large crowd by hypnotizing people in the audience.

Makes Some Tests.

There were a number of physicians present in the afternoon, whom Held used to help along his experiments. Dr. J. N. Bartholomew of the College of Physicians and Surgeons was one of these, but he proved skeptical. Held hypnotized Axel Burg, a brother of the sleeper, and invited the physicians to test his insensibility. Dr. Bartholomew sprinkled ammonia on a bit of cotton and held it under the subject's nose. Its effect was immediate. The subject fell backward, his knees shook, his hands twitched, and his face worked and reddened.

"I don't think he was asleep," Dr. Bartholomew said afterward. "The ammonia was a surprise to him, but he was 'game,' and held on. The ammonia was strong enough to wake a person in an ordinary sleep, and had an effect on him; that was evident. Don't misunderstand me in this. I believe in hypnotism, but I think these young men carry it too far."

Burg said he felt the ammonia, and tried to cry "Stop," but was unable to articulate the word. All the experients in the afternoon were of a preliminary nature. George Raetz, 13 years old, living at 841 South Halsted street, while asleep suffered a pin to be put through the flesh of his arm without a cry.

Increases Heart Action.

Sam Burg, the sleeper, showed he could accelerate the beats of his heart. Three physicians timed the number of heart beats in the pulse and at the heart. As Dr. Bartholomew explained it Burg accelerated the movement of his heart, but he did not decrease it. The first test of his pulse showed eighty-seven beats and the next ninety-six. Burg was made insensible, also, and placed across two chairs, while a man stood on his chest.

A man who refused to give his name created a sensation by stepping on the platform and defying Held to hypnotize him.

BOUND TO MARRY HIRED GIRL.

Aged California Millionaire, Formerly a Chicago Man, Falls in Love with a Domestic.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Santa Barbara society is greatly shocked because Benjamin Douglass, one of the most prominent of its members, who is twice a millionaire, proposes to marry Miss Louise Kretzler, one of his domestics. Douglass has been prominent in the past in financial circles of the East, especially Chicago, where he is said to own large blocks of gas, match, and cracker stock, and is reputed to be the original founder of the R. G. Dun company. Douglass is said to be be worth not less than $1,500,000, the greater part of which he received through his wife, who died four years ago, and who, it is said, was related to the late Zachary Chandler, United States Senator from Michigan. Through his wife Mr. Douglass is related to the family of Senator Hale of Maine.

Douglass, who is 75, secured a license a few days ago permitting him to wed Miss Kretzler, whose age is given as 36. Then the friends of the aged lover interfered and succeeded in persuading the prospective bride to leave town. She has not been seen since, and the relatives of Douglass hope they have prevented the marriage.

In the meantime an effort is being made to secure the appointment of a guardian for Douglass on the gronud that he is an incompetent.

KILLS AN UNKNOWN BURGLAR.

Policeman at Canton, O., Spoils a Well Laid Plan to Loot a Bank.

Canton, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The unidentified body of a young man lies at the morgue as the direct result of an effort to crack the vault of the savings bank of Isaac Harter & Sons. The attempt was made about 1 o'clock this morning, and a shot fired by Merchant Policeman Charles Heminger ended the career of one of the would be burglars.

The merchant policeman was making his rounds, and started down a back stairway to investigate the rear of the bank. Just as he started down the stairs a bullet whizzed past him, followed quickly by others. He blew a police whistle, and returned the fire. One of his shots took effect, and he soon had in custody a wounded man. Other officers arrived in time to see three others of the gang scale a high board fence in the rear and disappear.

The wounded man was taken to the hospital, where he died this morning. He absolutely refused to give his name, residence, or anything concerning himself to the end. An investigation of the premises showed every indication of well equipped professional cracksmen. There was a large amount of explosives, and all manner of tools for breaking down the masonry of the vault and into the safe.

DAVIS WILL CASE SETTLED.

Dispute Over a Five Million Dollar Estate Ends After Seven Years' Litigation.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The noted Davis will contests have been settled and in a few days the various claimants will have agreed upon terms of a division, and the court will be asked to distribute the estate according to the compromise. Announcement to that effect was made today by the attorneys for the different factions.

The contest began in 1890 with an attack on the will of the late Andre Davis on the ground that it was forgery. After a mistrial a compromise was reached with the first lot of contestants, but then a new lot sprang up, some in New York and others in California.

A settlement has finally been reached with them also, but the basis of a division has not yet been announced. The estate was originally valued at $10,000,000 to $12,000,000, but by litigation has been reduced to about $5,000,000.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Georgiana's Revenge.

BY HER UNCLE.

THE village of which my father is vicar is small, but famous. It is the village which Miss Emily Morley, the daughter of the last vicar, has, according to her admirers, immortalized in her idylls of rustic life. When my father succeeded to the living she sometimes staid at the house for the purpose of procuring more copy, and on the occasion of her last visit she encountered Georgiana for the first time. Georgiana declared war on her almost at sight. The sight, I admit, is not pleasing but Georgiana should have remembered that she is a distinguished person. What particularly annoyed Georgiana was Miss Morley's habitual desire to improve the people about her, for Georgiana possesses a vast scope, but a strong distaste, for improvement. The results must have been disappointing to the eminent novelist. I witnessed one of her attempts last week. I strolled out to the lawn with her, and we encountered Georgiana recumbent in a hammock.

"I hope you're not wasting this beautiful morning, young woman," Miss Morley began in a cheerful but didactic tone.

"O, no," Georgiana answered gravely; "I'm reading 'Treasure Island.'"

"It's an excellent story of its kind," Miss Morley continued, "but I should class it as rather light literature to begin the day with."

"I wish I hadn't read it," Georgiana replied.

"It is scarcely a girl's book," Miss Morley observed.

"For the eighth time," Georgie went on. "I'm afraid I shall know it by heart soon."

"Surely," said Miss Morley, "you sometimes feel the need of something else?"

"Sometimes," Georgiana admitted demurely.

"And what do you employ your mind with then?" Miss Morley inquired, hopefully.

"Plums," Georgiana said, "now that there are no strawberries."

"I'm not referring to eating," Miss Morley observed, severely; "I meant, have you no rational pursuits?"

"O yes, lots," Georgie replied; "I play cricket when I can get any one to bowl to me. Can you bowl?"

"My dear child," Miss Morley said, "when a girl grows up she thinks of something else than cricket."

"I'm never going to marry," Georgie answered with apparent innocence.

"It's odd," Miss Morley continued, "to think what ambitions children have. You probably wish to be a professional cricketer? I remember when I was a little girl that my great desire was to be a clown."

"Did you succeed?" Georgiana inquired, blandly.

"I think your uncle will agree with me," Miss Morley said with considerable asperity, "that it would do you a great deal of good to read some improving books."

"I don't think Uncle Richard would," Georgiana said, "because I asked him to allow me to read one of your books the other day, and he said that they weren't quite the kind of books I ought to read."

I had said so, and I thought so, but Georgie's remark was exceedingly uncomfortable. Miss Morley murmured that she must do some work, and retired, routed, to the house.

"What an ass the woman is!" Georgie observed, as she disappeared.

"Georgie," I said, "how dare you behave like that?"

"Well," she replied, "fancy expecting me to read good, plain Sultana books on a jolly day like this."

"Miss Morley," I said, "is a lady of whom we all ought to be proud."

"I'm not a bit proud of her," Georgie said, as if that settled the question. "I've found out that her books are all humbug."

"Indeed," I said.

"Yes," she went on, "I talked to the people in the village about them. I get on awfully well with the people in the village, you know."

"I know," I said, "that there was a man here yesterday complaining that you'd kept his son and two daughters bowling and fielding for you all the morning."

"O, that's old Gibbons," Georgiana answered; "I went and saw him afterwards, and he's going to come and have a game here some day. It was he told me all about Miss Morley's books. He's the parish clerk, and he bought one of them just to see what he was like. He's awfully good in the book, you know, and he dies beautifully. He read it out in the bar parlor in the 'George' last winter and he says they never laughed so much in all their lives."

"A prophetess in her own country," I murmured in astonishment at this reception of Miss Morley's pathetic masterpiece over which thousands had wept.

"And for some time afterwards," Georgiana pursued, "they used to play at talking like the people in the book. Of course, no one about here ever talked like that before. The schoolmaster was once in Devonshire, and he says it's much more like the language there, but old Gibbons thinks it's Scotch. Then it's awfully funny about old Mrs. Evans and the postman. When every one in London got excited about the books, they sent down a man from a newspaper, and he found out the originals of all the characters. Mrs. Evans has a wicked, drunken husband in the book, but Mr. Evans is really a very good old man. And the postman in the book is a splendid man and saves drowning little children, and all that, but he really drinks horribly and often nearly gets drowned himself coming home. So when people drive over here to see the place, they go and ask Mrs. Evans about her wicked husband, and she gets very angry. But the postman is awfully pleased and tells them all about how he rescued the child, and they give him money, and he gets drunk."

"Gossip is a thing to be avoided, Georgie," I observed, but I'm afraid that I was inwardly edified.

"Have you seen this week's number of a paper called the Happy Dispatch?" Georgie inquired after a pause.

"The Happy Dispatch? Why are you interested in that?" I inquired, for the paper was not exactly in Georgiana's line.

"There'll be an interview with Miss Morley in it," Georgie answered with a twinkle.

"O, I remember," I said. "There was a young man down here about it a week or two ago, wasn't there?"

"A lot of the interview will be by me," Georgiana observed, complacently. "I rather liked the young man, and Miss Morley wouldn't tell half enough for a good article, and I said I was her niece and knew all about her."

"You wretched child," I said, as the truth began to dawn on me, "what in the name of mischief did you tell him?"

"Nothing much," Georgie answered. "I think I told him how Miss Morley was engaged to the curate who died, and how she puts flowers on his grave every day."

"Was she engaged to a curate?" I asked.

"I don't know," Georgiana said; "she may have been, and if she was it would have been awfully nice of her to put flowers on his grave."

"Go on," I groaned in despair. "Let me know the worst."

"Then he was very interested to hear that though Miss Morley pretends to live on cabbages," she continued—Miss Morley is an enthusiastic vegetarian—"she really has chops and eggs in her bedroom every night."

"Anything else?" I asked.

"O, I told him that she smokes all the time that she's writing," she added, "and I believe I said that she'd lost her hair in rescuing a child from a fire three years ago and has to wear wigs now. She does wear false hair, you know."

"That fact makes it so much better, doesn't it?" I observed.

"I think that's about all," Georgie concluded.

"You imp," I said, "I must telegraph to the paper at once."

"It won't be any good," Georgie remarked, placidly; "it was coming out yesterday, the young man said. If you're going to the station today you might buy a copy."

I bought a copy, and Georgiana's information was published in full—trust the Happy Dispatch for that. It described the information as furnished by "a beautiful and intelligent niece of Miss Morley."—Pick-Me-Up.

DON'T BE A GAMBLER SAYS DALY

Veteran of the Green Cloth Discusses Gambling as a Business Career for Young Men.

Long Branch, N. J., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—"The energy and ability necessary to make a successful gambler will win success in any other business in the world."

So said Phil Daly, the veteran of successful gamblers, as he was discussing on the veranda of his famous Pennsylvania club at Long Branch the possibilities of gambling as a profession for a young man who wanted to make money. But Daly is satisfied with his own career, although he candidly admits the illegality of it and the social ostracism that is inviolable. The discussion was brought up by the increase in gambling hereabouts. Various "clubs" and gambling-houses are open and doing a tremendous business in Saratoga, and that resort is perhaps entitled to be called the Monte Carlo of America. In one day recently George E. Smith, better known as "Pittsburg Phil," won $75,000 by backing the winner in each of the five races. His judgment of horses, his nerve, and his capital made in a few hours as much money as President McKinley earns in eighteen months.

"How can gamblers be successful, make and save money, when they are engaged in a calling that is unlawful?" was asked.

"Gambling is like any other business," said Mr. Daly. "It pays when it is carried on right. Successful gamblers are those who appreciate the difficulties of the business and who set about meeting those difficulties resolutely. In this respect gambling is like any other business. It is successful only when properly managed."

"Would you advise a young man about to choose a life calling to become a gambler?" asked another listener.

"No," said the veteran gambler, "I would not. The life of a gambler is a hard one, and there are so many disreputable people engaged in gambling that any young man who enters the business is liable to suffer from being in contact with them. There are a great many honorable men engaged in gambling, too, and these I would trust further than any other class of men I know of. As for myself, I have succeeded as a gambler and am satisfied with my position. I would not today change places with any sporting man for so many years, and I do not see that I could wish to be anything else.

"I would advise a young man who contemplates making gambling his business to pursue some other course. Even supposing he had capital he would not have a chance unless he had natural card sense, and not then till he had acquired experience. You can't make a gambler in a day. Those who are successful—and I can't think of a conspicuous exception to the rule—grew up in the business and made a small beginning. Knowledge of the business comes with long experience, and while luck unquestionably plays a strong part in making a man's success, you must not trust it all to luck.

"I have been broke a hundred times, and each time in reëstablishing myself have had to climb up from a small beginning. Three times in my life I have had a big fortune and lost it. When I was a young man I used to keep race horses and trotters, and it was nothing uncommon for me to bet $10,000 or more on a race. When I lost it was without a qualm or scare, for I was unmarried then, and it meant nothing to me to have more money or much less.

"I regard cheap gambling as a disgraceful thing. Those who gamble should be only those who have money to lose and can afford the loss. Wherever there is cheap gambling it appeals to those to whom loss is a serious hardship, and aside from that the cheaper the game the stronger the percentage that players will submit to. There is never anything heard of real injury through losses to people who play in a first-class place, for none of these will admit inexperienced boys or men who are irresponsible."

ADJUNCT TO A WOMAN'S TOILET.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett Uses a Gas Engine to Improve Her Figure.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, most famous of living American novelists, author of "Little Lord Fauntleroy" and that very different work, "A Lady of Quality," is employing a novel, elaborate, and ingenious system of machinery to reduce her weight and figure to an ideal standard. Mrs. Burnett has a parlor in her house fitted with massage machinery, which she herself manipulates.

Machine massage consists of infinite repetitions of rubbings and squeezings and beatings by rubber balls and pads upon different portions of the body that need treatment. The thumpings and the revolutions of the instruments that rub run from 500 to 10,000 a minute, and the effect is great. The machines which administer massage treatment are of every description. The simplest of these is the "concussor," made in Germany.

Mrs. Burnett could not obtain a "concussor," but she got a machine after the pattern of one of Dr. Zander's Swiss massage machines, and for motive power she uses a small gas engine. Her appliance resembles somewhat a straight-backed chair, with a few overhead contrivances for holding compound machinery and a pneumatic tube. The gas engine, which is quickly started and stopped, sets the wheels in motion, and these produce, through the ball-like instruments, which are detachable and changeable, precisely the effect desired.

Reduced Rate to Philadelphia and Return via Pennsylvania Lines.

On account of Trades League of Philadelphia, round-trip rate of one fare and a third on the certificate plan will be made Aug. 27 to 31. Return tickets will be issued on certificates at one-third fare within thirty days from going date. For particulars call at ticket office, 248 Clark street, corner Jackson, or address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., Chicago.

ON CAMP GROUNDS AT JOLIET.

Seven Thousand People Listen to Bishop Merrill's Sermon at New Lenox.

Joliet, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—Fully 7,000 were on the camp grounds at New Lenox today, coming from fifty miles distant. The weather was superb and the people in humor to hear the splendid sermons. The love feast this forenoon was well attended and presided over by Bishop Merrill. The sermon this afternoon by the Rev. William Fawcett drew thousands of hearers. Tonight the Rev. George R. Van Horne of Rockford gave a fine discourse to an overflowing multitude.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The various German pulpits of Peoria and vicinity were filled today by the ministers here in attendance on the southern district convention of the Iowa Evangelical Lutheran Synod. At St. Paul's Church the Rev. J. Doden of Wilton, Ia., preached in the morning. In the afternoon there was a missionary festival at which addresses were delivered by the Rev. P. Valentine of Flanagan, Ill.; J. Fritchell of Clinton, Ia., and N. Heinnemann of Chicago. In the evening there was a service for the Sunday-schools of the city, addressed by the Rev. H. S. Stahling of Danforth, Ill.; the Rev. A. Bartle of Clinton, Ia.; and H. Japsen of Des Moines, Ia.

Winona Park, Ind., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—There was a drizzling rain all day at Winona, but the meeting was well attended nevertheless. The platform meeting of the Y. M. C. A. men packed the Auditorium. George W. Wishard of Indianapolis, chairman of the State Executive committee, called the meeting to order and introduced Governor Mount, who presided. The Governor told of his great interest in the association work. He spoke of his recent visit to the southern Reformatory, where he saw 700 young men under 30 years of age whose fall was caused chiefly by evil associations, and contrasted this with the work of the Y. M. C. A. in supplying the sympathy and encouragement to young men. Governor Mount introduced Joseph Swain, President of the Indiana University, who spoke of the influence of the association in promoting temperance. General O. O. Howard was greeted with an enthusiastic salute when he advanced, after a glowing tribute paid him by the Governor. L. D. Wishard, International Secretary, also made an address. This morning Dr. McGregor of London preached in the Auditorium.

WHISKY DRANK ON A CHALLENGE

Anthony Przymusinski, Afflicted with Delirium Tremens, Explains the Cause.

Little Anthony Przymusinski of 19 Emma street, who on Saturday evening was found wandering along Milwaukee avenue, near Noble street, in a fit of delirium tremens, appeared almost over the effects yesterday and was able to tell the story. He had gone from home on Friday morning, and it was not until Saturday evening that he was found. Dr. Stein extracted a quart and a half of poor grade whisky from the boy's stomach. The liquor, the boy said, was given him in an alley at Noble and Chicago avenue by some boys older than himself. When he had disposed of two bottles full another young boy challenged that he could drink more, and little Anthony drank more. Then the boys chased him out of the alley and he commenced to wander. When he reached Milwaukee avenue he says he saw all kinds of snakes and hideous creatures, and after being taken home he remembers no more.

Wooing in Alaska.

Wooing and wedding in Alaska among the natives are interesting and peculiar rites. When a young man is of a suitable age to marry, his mother, his aunt, or his sister looks up a wife for him. He seldom marries a woman younger than himself; she is much older, and sometimes is double his age, and even more. She is selected from a family whose position equals his or is even higher. When a suitable woman is found the young man is asked how many blankets and animal skins he is willing to pay for her. When this important question is settled, a feast is arranged in the home of the bride and the friends of both families are invited. When the company is assembled the woman's people extol the greatness of their family. The young man's marriage gifts are spread out where they will make a fine show, and then his family sound their praises. The ceremony lasts from one to two days, and finally the young bridegroom takes his wife to his own abode.

London Third in Cows.

Edinburg has 22,000 cows, while Dublin comes next with 11,000 and London stands third with a cow population of 8,000. Glasgow has but 2,000 cows.

CONVERTS IN THE JAIL.

FIRST SERVICE CONDUCTED IN THE NEW CHAPEL YESTERDAY.

Eleven Boys Profess Religion Through the Efforts of Misses Mary Kelly and Sadie White, Both of the Moody Institute — Room to Be Used for School Purposes During the Week—Library Provided for the Use of the Prisoners in the Institution.

The first religious service in the chapel in the new County Jail was conducted there yesterday morning by Miss Mary Kelly and Miss Sadie White, both of the Moody Institute, and eleven boys were converted. It was a service intended especially for the young prisoners of the institution, and lasted an hour and a half. The boys converted age from 15 to 20 years. Many of them broke down completely, and with tears streaming down their faces professed belief in Jesus Christ and announced their determination of leading better lives.

It was a touching scene, but one that was gratifying to the leaders, who believe the boys were thoroughly converted.

While it was the initial service in the chapel, there was no special dedication program prepared for the occasion. The chapel is to be used for school purposes also, and it was decided to have the formal dedication of the room for the two causes at the same time. The event will take place on the first Monday in September, when the school will begin.

On Sunday in the future services will be held in the chapel during nearly the entire day, certain portions of which will be devoted to each class of prisoners. Sunday school will be held in the morning for the boys, and the afternoon divided between the male and female prisoners. Miss Mary Kelly of the Moody Institute, who has had charge of the work in the boys' department during the last year, conducted her last service yesterday, she having been assigned to missionary duty in east Tennessee and the Carolinas. The work in the future will be under the direction of Miss Grace Doane of Grand Rapids, Mich., who is also connected with the Moody Institute.

Heretofore the religious work among the prisoners has been hampered greatly owing to a lack of proper facilities. The new chapel remedies this difficulty and good results are expected to accrue from it. The new chapel is thirty feet wide and sixty feet long. It is situated on the top floor of the prison department, directly over the seventh tier of cells. It is so arranged that the prisoners of one department can reach it without passing through the departments where the other prisoners are confined.

The room, which is finished in Southern pine, has been fitted up for both religious and school purpoess. A pulpit on a raised platform adorns one end of the room, while the side walls are covered with blackboards. A score of long benches and half a dozen large tables complete the furnishings of the place.

The first session of the school will be held the first Monday in September, and the session continued each day thereafter with the exception of Sundays. At the school all the common branches will be taught. Many of the boys who are brought to the jail have never been to school, and these will be taught to read and write, and as much more of the ordinary branches as the limit of their sentence will allow. The school work will be in charge of Mrs. Florence Haythorn Jewel, who has been prominently identified with the work for several years.

The school idea is not a new one. It was conceived four years ago by members of the Woman's club. The plan was put into execution at the time, but owing to the limited facilities of the old jail not much was accomplished until the last year.

The projectors interested Jailer Whitman in the idea, and when the new jail was planned through his efforts provisions were made for the chapel and school room. Attached to the school will be a library, of which the boys will be allowed to take and read in the evenings. There are already many volumes in the library and a number of the different philanthropic societies have promised to furnish many more.

After the close of school each afternoon the tables and benches will be pushed to one side of the room and the boys drilled under the supervision of a guard and put through several calesthenic exercises, the idea being to keep the minds of the boys occupied and prevent them from holding the discussions, common in prisons, which lead to bad results. Those interested are confident that many a boy who is imprisoned will be saved, who, if it were not for the influence of the school, would turn out a hardened criminal.

TALK ON RELIGIOUS NOVELS.

Lew Wallace and Julian Hawthorne Discuss the Merits of Henry Silkiewiez's "Quo Vadis."

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—In giving his opinion of the religious novel and its influence, with particular reference to the religious historical romance, "Quo Vadis," by Henry Silkiewiez, General Lew Wallace, the author of "Ben Hur," says:

"You mean the value of a novel as a vehicle or resort for the advancement of religious ideas? In no other way can attention be so easily secured or so large a pupilage gained by a teacher. At the same time it is the most difficult of resorts; not every idea is worth the heading. That, however, may be safely left to the public. It is also true that success depends in great measure on the manner of presentment. Admitting the value of their central idea and the excellence of the garb in which they come clothed, it still remains that religious novels are subject to a censorship unknown to other works in the realm of fiction. It must be approved by the clergy, by the religious press, and by orthodox Christian sentiment generally. Therein lies the supreme difficulty. Of this no one should complain. Resolving religion into a business; the business of the church is to save souls and to take care of its own."

On the same subject Julian Hawthorne gives his views as follows:

"White Melville's 'Semiramis,' Ebers' 'Egyptian Princess,' Gustave Flaubert's 'Salambo,' Bulwer's 'Last Days of Pompeii,' and Kingsley's 'Hypatia'—these are the works with which a new novel based on historical incidents before or about the time of Christ must be compared. Of these, Flaubert's and Kingsley's are the best, and the latter is by far the more agreeable reading. 'Hypatia' is, indeed, the best novel of its author, though 'Westward Ho' is a close second. 'Quo Vadis' has points of resemblance both with 'Hypatia' and with 'Salambo.' But it is no imitation. We feel it in the presence of a great original force. In some respects this Polish writer with the strange name has surpassed any of his predecessors. He is as learned as Flaubert, and carries his learning more lightly. In portrayal of character he is occasionally the equal of Kingsley. In the spirit which informs his work he is the superior of both. No voice stronger than his on the side of Christ has ever been raised in fiction."

GOLDEN WEDDING ON TUESDAY.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daleiden to Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of Their Marriage.

The golden wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Daleiden will be celebrated at high mass at the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, Ashland and Leland avenues, on Tuesday. Four generations will be represented at the service. After the ceremonies, which will be conducted by the Rev. F. N. Perry, pastor of the church, the old couple will give a reception to their friends at 3359 North Clark street.

Mr. and Mrs. Daleiden are natives of Germany and are 76 and 73 years of age respectively. They are old settlers in Chicago, having come here directly on their arrival in America in 1854. Mr. Daleiden opened a grocery, and was continuously engaged in that business for twenty-four years. Nineteen years ago he retired, and the store at 574 South Halsted street, where he had passed so many years of his business career, went into other hands.

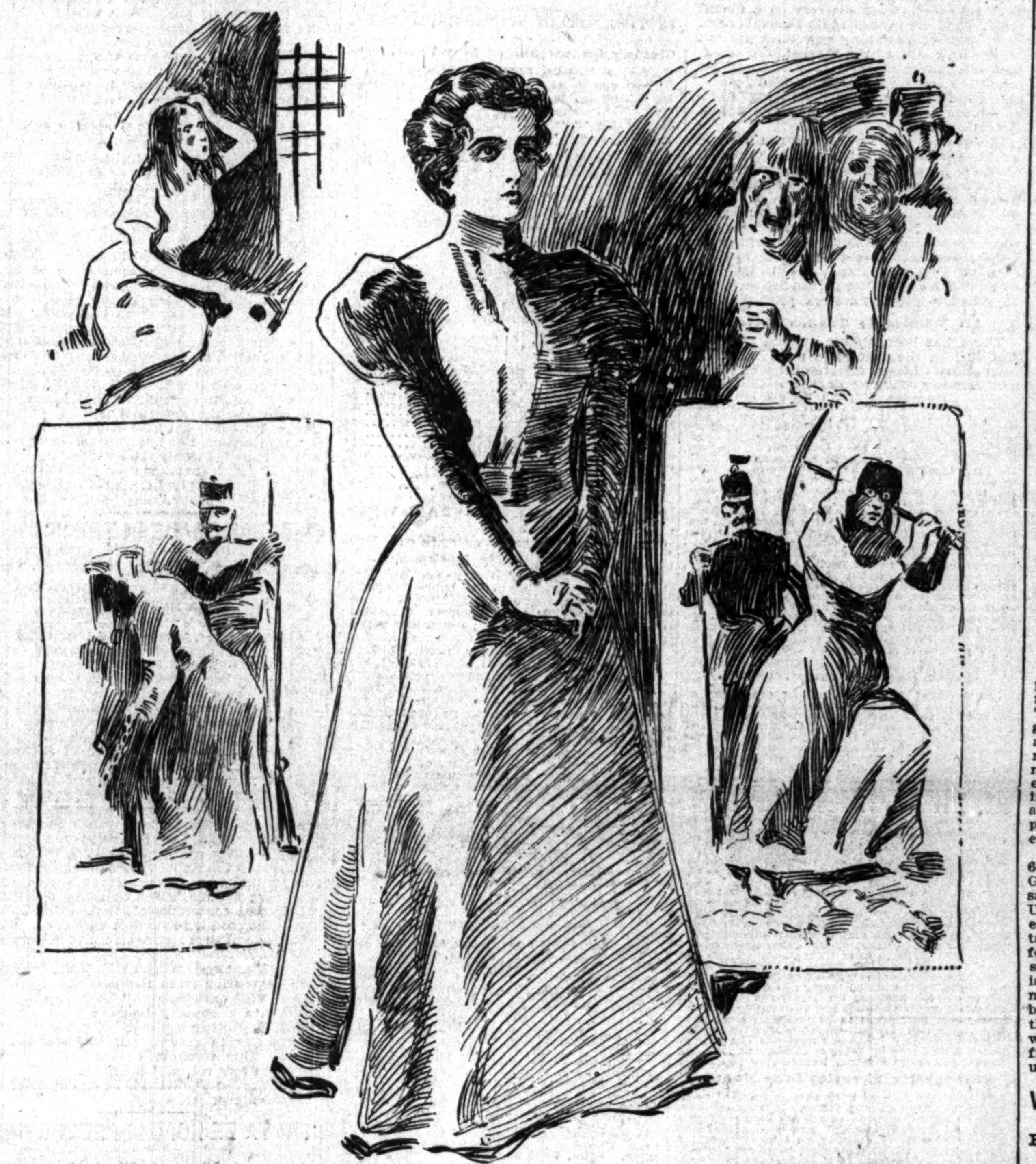
Mr. and Mrs. Daleiden live at 2876 North Ashland avenue, Ravenswood, and five of their six children live in the neighborhood, as do most of their twenty-five grandchildren. Beside these there will be present at the golden wedding three great grandchildren of the old couple. The children are Peter, John P., Nicholas J., and Marie Daleiden, Mrs. Joseph Stich, and Mrs. Lucas Lumpp.

In their long years of residence in Chicago Mr. and Mrs. Daleiden gained many friends, and the festivities in connection with the wedding will partake almost of the nature of a public holiday.

United States' Peanut Crop.

About 44,000,000 pounds of peanuts are produced and consumed in the United States every year, but this enormous quantity is small when compared with the annual product of the world, which is estimated at 600,000,000 pounds. In 1892 exportations from Africa and India to Europe were nearly 400,000,000 pounds, the City of Marseilles alone taking 22,000,000 pounds, most of which was converted into olive (?) oil and shipped as such to the United States and other countries. The market is, in fact, unlimited, and no other section surpasses the Carolinas and Virginia in their bountiful growth of peanuts of the very best quality.

EVANGELINA CISNEROS AND THE FATE IN STORE FOR HER, IF HER EXPECTED SENTENCE IS CARRIED OUT.



Help for Señora Evangeline Cisneros in the form of signatures to a petition for clemency to be addressed to the Pope and to Maria Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, will be sought bright and early this morning by the members of the Woman's auxiliary of the Cuban Committee of One Hundred.

Members of the committee who are anxious to save the beautiful Cuban girl from the danger of being sent to the Spanish penal colony for twenty years will start out with the petitions this morning, and from the sympathy that has been expressed they feel sure of a quick response.

A petition is already being circulated in New York, and Mrs. Mark A. Hanna has written a personal appeal to the Queen Regent. The petitions have been signed by hundreds, and among them Mrs. John Sherman, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. John G. Carlisle; Mrs. W. M. Stewart, wife of the Senator; Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. William C. Whitney, and Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The petition asks that Señora Cisneros, who is now in prison at Havana, be released and sent to the United States.

The Secretary of the Woman's auxiliary in Chicago is Mrs. Martha Munger Purdy. The headquarters of the committee are room 401 Atwood Building. Already many prominent Chicago women have expressed a desire to help the unfortunate Cuban girl.

HANDY LEAVES FOR PARIS

COMMISSIONER TO THE FRENCH EXPOSITION DEPARTS TODAY.

Offices Here and in New York Will Remain Open for Convenience of Prospective Exhibiters—Reports Received Indicate Growing Interest of Manufacturers in This Country—Foreign Governments Promise to Eclipse All Their Previous Efforts.

Major Moses P. Handy, who was recently appointed special commissioner of the United States to the Paris exposition to be held in 1900, leaves Chicago for New York today, and after spending a few days devoted to preliminary exposition work in that city will sail for Paris, returning to this city early in November. During the interval he will arrange the ground plan of American exhibits.

Offices have been established in Chicago and New York, and during Commissioner Handy's absence the work will proceed under John H. McGibbons in this city and Colonel Louis M. Hamburger in New York.

Has Experienced Assistant.

Major Handy will be accompanied to Europe by Lieutenant A. C. Baker of the United States navy, who was assigned to him as an aid by the Navy department at the request of the Department of State, and Colonel Charles Chaille Long of Maryland will act as secretary. Lieutenant Baker was the commissioner sent by the World's Columbian Exposition to Mexico, and was influential in securing the liberal appropriation made by that country. Afterwards he was engaged as Assistant Chief with Willard A. Smith, of the Department of Transportation exhibits.

Colonel Long has served the United States as Consul at Alexandria and as Consul General in Corea. He was for some years a Colonel in the Egyptian army, on the staff of the late Khedive, and distinguished himself by his explorations in Africa. His latest public service was as attaché of the United States delegation to the Universal Postal Congress at Washington. The members of that congress made a tour of this country under his management and supervision.

Growing Interest in Exposition.

"I am surprised to find the interest already prevailing and how easily it is increased in the coming Paris exposition," said Major Handy yesterday. "My correspondence so far has been largely with representatives of the most important transportation companies and manufacturing concerns. I have reason to believe that these concerns will be more largely and better represented in 1900 than ever before at an international exposition in any foreign country. Of course, they have not got so far as to formulate their plans, but I hope to know enough about them before long to have a good approximate idea of how their exhibits will compare with those made by the same concerns heretofore.

"No formal applications can be entertained until the appointment of the full United States commission, and that commission will not be appointed until the pending bill making adequate appropriation shall have been passed by Congress. Judging by what other countries are doing, as well as by what I know of the probabilities of participation by our people, I should say that we would require many times as much space as we have ever had before in an exposition on foreign soil. We are late in accepting the invitation; but late as we are we were never so early before.

Foreign Countries Are Active.

"Great as was the exposition of 1889 the participation by many countries was perfunctory and unofficial, however creditable. The governments of monarchical countries generally cold shouldered that exposition, and the exhibits made by some were a matter of private enterprise. Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary, for instance, each respectively occupied very little room in 1889; they now want all they can get, and their respective governments vie with private exhibiters in preparations for grand exhibits.

"Austria-Hungary alone has asked for 640,000 square feet, and the demands of Germany, Russia, and England are on the same scale. I can hardly see how the United States can get along with less than either of these countries. There will certainly be no difficulty in filling 500,000 square feet creditably. I do not feel authorized to say exactly what our requisition will be. It is our misfortune that we have waited until nearly all of the most desirable space has been bespoken. But it is our hope that in their generosity and in the confidence that we would come to them sooner or later, our friends in France have reserved a good slice until we should be ready to ask for it."

WILL DEDICATE A MONUMENT.

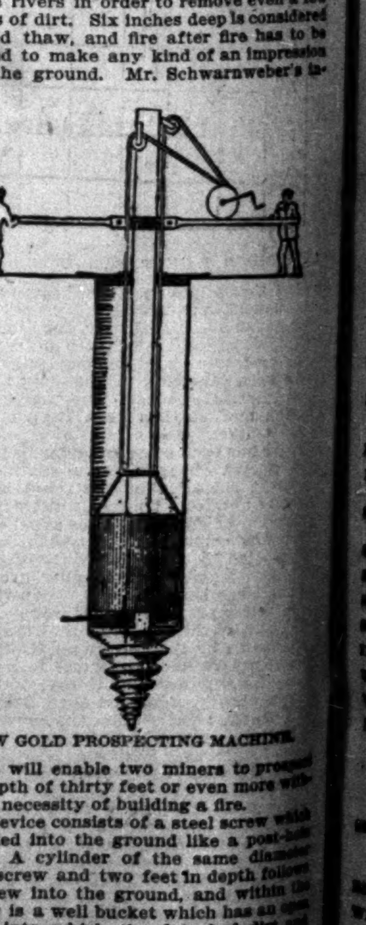
Friends and Relatives of Dr. Jacob Rosenthal to Gather at Rosehill Tuesday.

The relatives and friends of Dr. Jacob Rosenthal will gather at Rosehill Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock to witness the dedication of a monument to the physician. Dr. A. A. Loewenheim, Superintendent of the Chicago Home for Orphans, and Morris Rosenthal will deliver short addresses.

TO BORE THE FROZEN KLONDIKE.

William Schwarnweber, a St. Louis inventor, has obtained letters patent for a prospecting machine that will obviate all difficulties arising from the frozen grounds of the Alaskan placer fields.

Thus far it has been necessary for the miners to build fires on the frozen gravel of the rivers in order to remove even a few inches of dirt. Six inches deep is considered a good thaw, and fire after fire has to be kindled to make any kind of an impression into the ground. Mr. Schwarnweber's invention will enable two miners to prospect to a depth of thirty feet or even more without the necessity of building a fire.



NEW GOLD PROSPECTING MACHINE.

The device consists of a steel screw which is worked into the ground like a post-hole augur. A cylinder of the same diameter of the screw and two feet in depth follows the screw into the ground, and within the cylinder is a well bucket which has an open bottom into which the detached dirt and gravel are forced. When full this bucket is elevated by a windlass attachment and can be washed out and panned while the bucket is returned into the well for another load.

Dried Potatoes Now.

The opening up of a demand for potatoes peeled, sliced, and dried like apples promises to give a fresh impetus to potato cultivation. By this operation decay is prevented and freight cost lessened. The potatoes are peeled and sliced by machinery, soaked two minutes in strong brine, drained, and dried at a temperature of about 194°. Before using the slices are soaked from twelve to fifteen hours, and have all the freshness and flavor of new potatoes.

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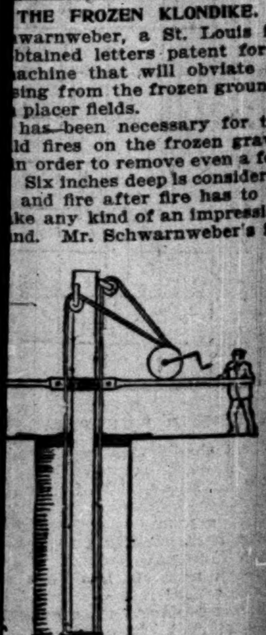

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ORIGIN OF HUMAN RACE.

FRENCH SCIENTIST ENTERS UPON A WONDERFUL EXPERIMENT.

Proposes to Prove the Theory That Man Is Descended from the Ape and to Demonstrate the Doctrine of Evolution Before the Eyes of the Whole World—Hopes to Develop a Race of Human Beings from a Tribe of Anthropoid Apes.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—French scientists, under the direction of the Paris Museum of Natural History, are about to try to determine whether man is descended from the apes. This is the boldest attempt science has ever made to unravel the secret of the origin of the human race.

Professor Armand Virre has obtained permission from the French government to carry on a series of experiments, extending over many years, looking to the development from anthropoid apes of a type of animal identical with or closely resembling man—in a word, it is hoped that science may produce a human being by using artificially the same methods by which nature is believed to have slowly and laboriously evolved man from the monkey. For this purpose Professor Virre has obtained the use of a considerable section of the famous Paris catacombs. Professor Virre has obtained ample funds from the government and these will, no doubt, be renewed in the future if the work progresses satisfactorily.

Already he has installed a large collection of animals in the catacombs, and with these he has obtained some remarkable results. For instance, by cutting off the tails of small monkeys he has produced a tailless breed. What Professor Virre now proposes to accomplish is nothing less than a rapid demonstration of the doctrine of evolution before the eyes of the whole world. In a statement regarding this attempt of the Frenchman to demonstrate the theory of evolution Professor Joseph Le Conte of the University of California says:

Believes the Attempt Will Fail.

"I dare say the French scientists will develop a higher and higher ape, but I don't believe they will make a man out of him. Men and monkeys came from the same stock, not one from the other, and each will develop in his own direction. I think the experiments will be exceedingly useful, but the golden opportunity for such experiments was when the ways parted in some previous geological epoch.

"I believe that life originated on the globe by the action of purely natural, chemical, and physical forces. It is so with evolution. Evolution is like the branching of a tree; once there has been a parting you are not going to have a growing together again. The French experimenters will get a more teachable—indeed, a very superior—monkey, but this superiority will, I think, be in the monkey-like direction."

Frank Baker, Superintendent of the National Zoological Park at Washington, says: "Structurally speaking, there are no very essential differences between human beings and apes. Practically, the brain of an ape is a man's brain reduced in size; there are no important differences. All marks of distinction between human beings and the higher apes seem to be bridged over by races of more or less ape-like men, which still exist or have become extinct.

May Accomplish Much.

"We know that very much may be accomplished in the way of the structural modification by selection in breeding. For example, consider the domesticated pigeons, all varieties of which, including such freaks as the pouter and the fantail, have been developed artificially from the plain and unornamental bluerock.

"It is not going too far to say that some apes might be made more humanlike physically, as well as mentally, by similar methods. We all know what wonders have been accomplished with the noble and faithful dog, which has been evolved by careful breeding from the savage and comparatively unintelligent wolf. What has been done with the dog ought to be practical with the ape, which is a much cleverer beast."

Microscopical Writing.

A queer sight was the ladies' night of a London microscopical club, where the guests sat around 104 microscopes listening to a lecturer. One of the curiosities shown was a chapter of St. John written on the two thousandeth part of a square inch, on which scale the whole Bible would cover just one square inch of space.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

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WANTED—VACANT CLEAR FOR FIRST-class Hyde Park improved, paying 8 per cent and taxes; owners only. G 214, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, FOURTH FLOOR, 172 East Washington-st., s. e. cor. of 5th-av.—Loans on improved and vacant Chicago and suburban real estate and to build at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; small and large amounts; prompt service.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES.
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO., 701, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—TO BORROW—$1,500 ON TEN LOTS at Oak Lawn, worth $6,000, for one year; will pay 7 per cent and 2½ per cent commission.
J. N. HAGINS, 84 Washington-st., R. 54.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO LOAN without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 Dearborn-st.

BODDIE & HEATON, 140 DEARBORN-ST., loan on Chicago real estate; large or small sums; lowest rates and quick service.
ARTHUR LUEHR, Manager Loan Department.

IF YOU FEAR FORECLOSURE STATE IN writing where your property is located, the amount due. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

MONEY LOANED—ON REAL ESTATE, PAYable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10 years, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 WASHINGTON-st. and 4313 Cottage Grove-av.—Money to loan at lowest rates; building loans a specialty.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 CHAMBER of Commerce, loan money on Chicago improved and choice vacant real estate. Tel. Main 3012.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT current rates. The Equitable Trust Company, 185 Dearborn-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on impd. Chicago real estate, building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate, Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 6, 6½, and 7 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT, WANT choice real estate loans. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT LOANS MADE ON Chicago real estate, with prepayment privilege. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$13,000 AT 6, NO COMMISSION, ON improved worth double near 43d-st. station Alley L; principals only. Address K 435, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—MONEY—5 AND 6 PER CENT AND 1 per cent commission, $1,000 and upwards.
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PLACE, DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

C. L. HAMMOND, 410, 205 LA SALLE-ST., real estate loans; $500 to $50,000; lowest rates.

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ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND pianos—As we have a large sum of money on hand we are in a position to offer SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BORROWERS for this month only. Come and get our rates, which you will find the lowest in the city; you can have as much time as you desire in which to pay us back.
WE MAKE NO CHARGE FOR DRAWING PAPERS. ABSOLUTELY NO OTHER CHARGE than the monthly interest. No publicity. No references required.
HIGGINSON, 97 Washington-st., Room 25.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 60 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

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FOR SALE—10 SHARES THE AMERICAN EXchange National Bank. G. H. CORMACK, Rockford, Ill.

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KLONDIKE EXPEDITION IN THE FIELD—Own and work rich mines in the Kootenai; strong mining, exploration, and trading company. Prest., Sir W. P. Howland, Toronto; Z. P. Brosseau, Board of Trade, Chicago, and others; shares 25 cts.; par value $1; buy before advance; new map free. The Gold and Silver Mines Developing Co., 1101 Ashland Block, Chicago.

FOR SALE—10,000 SHARES OF GOOD MINING stocks; will increase and double your money in short time. Information given by addressing MRS. SUSIE E. FISHER, care of P. O. Box 325, Denver, Colo.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CHICAGO, ILL., AUG. 23, 1897.—THE PARTnership heretofore existing between E. C. Sumerfield and A. L. Simon under the firm name of E. C. Sumerfield & Co. has been dissolved by mutual consent, A. L. Simon withdrawing from the firm. E. C. Sumerfield will assume all liabilities and collect all outstanding debts and continue the business under the firm name of E. C. Sumerfield & Co.

THE PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN THE UNdersigned, trading as the World Bible House, is this day dissolved, Charles A. Doe retiring. All debts due to or by the firm will be payable to or paid by George A. Parker, who will continue the business on his own account under the same name.
Aug. 20, 1897. CHARLES A. DOE, GEORGE A. PARKER.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE AND WAREHOUSE Co., 359 and 361 W. Madison-st.; new building; rooms, $2 up; vans for moving. Tel. W. 239.

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ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL. P. M. WOLSEIFFER, 201 Clark-st., near Adams.

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ADAM SCHAAF. ESTABLISHED 1873.

Sept. 1 we will occupy our new building, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS.

Great reduction in price of fine new upright pianos; every instrument fully warranted.

$130—One Colby upright.
145—One Decker upright.
135—One Vose & Sons upright.
140—One Kroeger & Son upright.
130—One Fischer upright.
125—One New England upright.
100—One Camp & Co. upright.
110—One Smith & Barnes upright.
115—One Russell upright.
100—One Chickering upright.
105—One Schaeffer upright.
125—One W. W. Kimball upright.
125—One Wheelock upright.
135—One Bradford upright.
150—One Adam Schaaf upright.
120—One Hallett & Davis, large size.
125—One Emerson upright.
75—Each, three uprights, 7 octaves.
Organs—$15, $25, $35 each.
Square pianos, Steinway, Knabe, Hallett-Davis, and Vose & Sons, $25 to $75.

Terms easy to suit buyers.

To rent, 200 new upright pianos, $3 and $4 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased.

Pianos moved, tuned, repaired, stored, and exchanged at low rates.

ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

200 PIANOS—	60 DIFFERENT STYLES.
HALLET & DAVIS Pianos.	BALDWIN Pianos.
HALLET & DAVIS Pianos.	BALDWIN Pianos.
HALLET & DAVIS Pianos.	BALDWIN Pianos.
HALLET & DAVIS Pianos.	BALDWIN Pianos.
DECKER & SON Pianos.	NILLINGTON Pianos.
DECKER & SON Pianos.	NILLINGTON Pianos.
DECKER & SON Pianos.	NILLINGTON Pianos.
DECKER & SON Pianos.	NILLINGTON Pianos.
WAVERLY Pianos.	VALLEX GEM Pianos.
WAVERLY Pianos.	VALLEX GEM Pianos.
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WAVERLY Pianos.	VALLEX GEM Pianos.
200 PIANOS.	60 DIFFERENT STYLES.

The above most attractive line of SIX FAMOUS PIANOS we offer at PRICES THAT SELL. They are so widely different in character that they cover every field in piano building.
EVERY ONE A STANDARD BEARER.
PRICES for every purse. TERMS to suit every condition.
MOST LIBERAL INDUCEMENTS FOR CASH.
SECOND-HAND PIANOS. Bargain prices.
1 Story & Camp square, good condition, large, modern ...... $ 40
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1 Kimball upright ..$ 75 | 1 Standard upright ..$150
1 Schaeffer upright . 165 | 1 Hallet & Davis " 210
1 Hallet & Davis upright 235
1 Hallet & Davis upright 265
Renting, tuning, repairing, etc., at lowest rates.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

IF YOU WILL VISIT
STEINWAY HALL
you will find the largest stock of pianos to be found in this city. We are offering special inducements, and call your attention to our unequaled line of pianos, comprising
STEINWAY, A. B. CHASE, HAZELTON,
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You can be suited in tone, case, price, and terms. Old pianos taken in exchange at full value. Expert tuning and repairing. A few sample uprights at low prices; also good second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos surprisingly cheap.
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WE MUST MAKE ROOM
for our fall stock of
EVERETT PIANOS,
now on the way.
And we are aware exceptional values alone will do it.
TWENTY PER CENT SAVED
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Time payments may be arranged if desired.
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ONE PROFIT FROM MAKER TO BUYER—
ONE PRICE to all, and that the lowest.
PLAIN FIGURES on every instrument.
SATISFACTION guaranteed in all cases.
EASY PAYMENTS accepted on all sales.
KIMBALL PIANOS—Highest honors at World's Fair; used and recommended by the world's most eminent musicians.
KIMBALL REED and PIPE ORGANS—Sold throughout the United States and exported to every civilized country on the face of the globe.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
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We close Saturdays at 1 o'clock until September.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS.
A high-grade $500 upright piano, slightly used, $225.
A fine medium-grade upright, $175.
Square pianos, $25 to $100.
Organs, $15 upwards.
We handle the Mason & Hamlin pianos and organs, Vose & Sons, Smith & Barnes pianos, and other makes.
Get our catalogues and prices.
J. A. NORRIS CO., 250, 252 Wabash-av., Chicago.

NO FANCY PRICES.
1 Steinway up ...... $245 | 1 Chickering up $165
1 Mason & Hamlin upright ...... 190 | Sterling upright 145
1 upright ...... 60 | 1 upright 75
$5 monthly payments. Pianos to rent at $3 per month. STEGER & CO.,
235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

J. O. TWICHELL SELLS STECK PIANO, Haines Bros. piano, Poole piano. No fancy prices; payments; old pianos taken in exchange. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

LEFT ON SALE—BEAUTIFUL BAUER PIANO, walnut case, equal to new and fully guaranteed; can be bought for little over half first price. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 226-228 Wabash-av.

$80 BUYS A FRENCH WALNUT UPRIGHT piano.
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$60 BUYS A MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIANO.
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EMERSON PIANO CO. ARE OFFERING great bargains during summer months. JOHN W. NORTHROP, Mgr., 215-217 Wabash-av.

WEGMAN, BRAUMULLER, BRYANT, AND other pianos; easy payments; rent $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., one short flight.

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MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

MRS. DR. BENSEN'S PRIVATE HOME FOR ladies desiring an expert specialist in all delicate diseases of women; prompt relief and speedy cure in monthly irregularities; success guaranteed or money refunded; separate apartment for legitimate cases; experienced nurses always at hand. No matter what your trouble is we can help you. Call and see us in time. Consultation free. Located at 111-113 Honore-st. Take Madison-st. cable to the door. Down-town office, Van Buren and State, Richmond Hotel, Room 4.

METROPOLITAN SANITARIUM, 554 W. MONroe, near Ashland-blvd. No matter what your troubles are call and see us for speedy relief in all women's diseases; grand private rooms; experts in obstetrical cases. Hospital surrounded by spacious lawn; fresh air in abundance; special apartments with first-class care for wealthy patients; honest dealing in all cases; consultation free; it will pay you to come and see us before going elsewhere; one taken to work for board.
DR. A. EPSTEIN.

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Graduate University of Edinburg.
Skillful treatment of all diseases of women.
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CLAIRVOYANT AND BUSINESS ADVISER.
The future accurately revealed; special attention to important events of life; hidden or stolen property located; reliable advice on marriage, lawsuits, speculations, etc. Hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. No sign.

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WOULD LIKE TO TRADE OR SELL 2 '97 BIcycles, for horse and buggy. Call 872 33d-pl.
F. FISCHER.

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PARTNER WANTED—WITH MONEY, TO manufacture ostrich feather boas. Address A V 263, Tribune office.

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POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

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AN OLD, ESTABLISHED, AND SUCCESSFUL furniture manufacturing company, located within 150 miles of Chicago, offers a desirable position to a young man of ability who can command $15,000 to $20,000. Address G 544, Tribune office.

IF YOU WILL ADVANCE $600 I WILL JOIN Warmott's Klondike expedition, leaving next Wednesday; they have practical, experienced men, over a year's provisions, and a safe route; best references and half of all I get. K 594, Tribune.

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AN EXPERIENCED EX-MEMBER OF A CRACK Eastern college team desires to join some good local football team; thoroughly conversant with duties of all positions. Address RICHARD LINDAU, 150 Center-st., city.

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*A. Victoria, Nov. 6, 10 am	†Werra, Nov. 27, 10 a m
†K'rW.II., Nov. 13, 10 a m	†Fulda, Dec. 4, 10 a m
*Norm'nia, Nov 20, 10 am	*A. Victoria, Dec. 11, 10am

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Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.

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FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
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Saale, Tu., Sept. 7, 10 am	Kaiser, Tu., Sept. 28, 10am
Trave, Tu., Sept. 14, 10 am	Saale, Tu., Oct. 5, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 4, [illegible] am | Spree, Sat., Sept. 18, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Friedrich der Grosse ...... Thursday, Aug. 26, noon
Barbarossa ...... Thursday, Sept. 2, noon
Karlsruhe ...... Thursday, Sept. 9, noon
Koenigin Luise ...... Thursday, Sept. 16, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 4, [illegible] | Werra, Sept. 18, 10 am
Ems, Sept. 11, [illegible] | Fulda, Sept. 25, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
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NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
AT 10 A. M.
St. Paul ...... Aug. 25 | Paris ...... Sept. 8
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Shortest and most convenient route to London.
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NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
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NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, LIVERPOOL,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 12 NOON.
Special vestibule train, Liverpool to London, in 3¾ hours.

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"Teutonic"	Sept. 15	Oct. 13	Nov. 10

First cabin, $75 upward; very superior second cabin, $45 upward; steerage at low rates.
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Normannia ...... Aug. 26 | F. Bismarck ...... Sept. 16
Columbia ...... Sept. 2 | Normannia ...... Sept. 23
A. Victoria ...... Sept. 9 | Columbia ...... Sept. 30
Hamburg Service by Twin-Screw Mail S. S.
Prussia ...... Aug. 28 | Pennsylvania ...... Sept. 4
First cab. $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $30.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA, 520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailing every Saturday from New York via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
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EVERY SATURDAY AT NOON.
Circassia ...... Aug. 28 | City of Rome ...... Sept. 11
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JAPAN-CHINA-PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ...... Sept. 2, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO ...... Sept. 11, 1 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu ...... Sept. 21, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 236 Clark-st.
W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of fall parties and Excursionist. 234 S. Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE [EST. 1844.]—Escorted parties monthly, ocean tickets, best lines; travel tickets, all parts. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the new steel steamship Manitou.
SAILINGS FROM CHICAGO:
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.—Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Wednesday, 9 p. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, etc.: Tuesday, 9 a. m.; Thursday, 11 a. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m. For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed., 7 p. m. Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application. Office and docks, Rush and N. Water-sts., Chicago.

GOODRICH LINE—For Racine daily, 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.; Milwaukee, 8 a. m., [illegible] p. m.; Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., and 8 a. m. Sun. and Mon.; Kewaunee and Ahnapee, 8 p. m. Wed. and Thurs., [illegible]; Green Bay, Wed. and Sat. [illegible]; Menominee and Marinette, Wed., Thurs., and Sat. [illegible]; Escanaba and Gladstone, Thurs. and Sat. [illegible]; Manistique, Sat., [illegible]; Grand Rapids, daily, 7:30 p. m. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone Main 3629.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION Co.—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday, 11:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, [illegible] p. m., for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cheboygan, [illegible] Tourist, $18 to Charlevoix, Petoskey, Sault Springs, and Mackinac and return, meals and berth included. Office and dock east end Michigan-st. Up-town office, 224 Clark-st.

TO ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Graham & Morton line steamers leave dock foot of Wabash-av. daily at 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m., including Sunday. Special trip leaves 2 p. m. Saturdays and 10 a. m. Sundays. Round trip excursion on 9:30 a. m. steamer $1, arriving in city on return at 8:30 p. m.

LAKE STEAMERS—UP-TOWN OFFICE—"Manitou," "Charlevoix," "Petoskey," —Goodrich Line, Holland, S. Haven, and Hurson [illegible] etc.; low rates around Lake Michigan; programs free. H. Gaze & Son (Ltd.), Agts., 220 S. Clark-st.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMERS leave for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily, except Friday and Saturday, at 7 p. m.; Friday and Saturday at 4 p. m. State-st. bridge. 'Phone, Main 4648. Office, 1 State-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Y. & Boston Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2389 Main.

*Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kan. City, St. Joseph	[illegible]	[illegible]
DesMoines, Marshalltown	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sycamore and Byron Local	[illegible]	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C.Bluffs, SiouxCity,	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	....	c7:05 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	†10:30 pm	†7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar R.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n,	‡ 8:15 am	c7:45 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse, & West-	† 8:00 am	†9:55 pm
ern Minnesota	*10:15 pm	*7:45 am
Sioux City and Dakotas	‡ 6:30 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*9:40 am
Oshkosh, Gr.B., Menominee,	a 3:00 am	†9:30 pm
Marquette and L. Superior	*10:30 pm	*7:30 am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., s8:20 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p.m., s6:35 p.m., †11:30 p.m. Rockford—Lv. *3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., *6:30 p. m. Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a.m., s4:00 p.m., †7:00 a.m., *8:30 a.m., †11:30 a.m., †2 p.m., *3 p.m., *5 p.m., *8 p.m., *10:30 p.m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. sSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South [except N. O. Fast Mail] can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. station. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:55 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:10 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:55 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	*10:16 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:45 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:10 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	†10:30 am	† 7:20 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 5:30 pm	
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.		† 1:00 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C. B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:16 pm
Local points in Ill. & Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Fort Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
K. City, St. Jo., Leavenw'th	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:31 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	* 8:10 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West.	†11:20 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	§ 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	§ 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	‡ 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	* 6:20 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	* 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	‡10:25 pm	* 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:50 pm
Peoria	* 9:00 am	† 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	† 4:05 pm	* 9:35 am
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria	† 4:15 pm	* 1:50 pm
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:40 am
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado, and Texas Exp.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:50 pm
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colo.	*10:10 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	* 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	‡ 8:00 am
Kansas City and Texas Exp.	‡11:30 pm	* 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Mon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily, †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado, and Utah	*11:30 pm	6:00 am
Sp'gf'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 9:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	*11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:02 pm
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	† 1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Streator and Joliet		† 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
K.City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	* 9:52 pm

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	† 8:00 am	†5:40 pm
N. Orleans & Florida Special	*10:10 am	*5:17 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 7:00 pm	*6:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	*6:55 am
St. Elmo & Marion	†10:10 am	†5:17 pm
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Brazil	† 1:30 pm	†1:45 pm

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg, Phila., New York	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:10 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	*5:00 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park-row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st.

July 4, 1897. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 7:15 pm
Grand Rapids Express	† 7:20 am	† 3:10 pm
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
North Shore Limited	*12:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 8:35 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	† 5:15 pm	† 8:20 pm
Detroit Night Express	* 9:50 pm	* 6:20 am
Grand Rapids & Mackinaw	* 9:30 pm	* 6:40 am
Atlantic Express	*11:40 pm	* 7:50 am
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	‡11:40 pm	‡ 6:30 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central timetable.

MONON ROUTE (CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS and Louisville Railway). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Dayton.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Washington and Baltimore. Philadelphia and New York.	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	11:50 am	8:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis, Cin., Dayton	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	† 6:55 am	† 7:45 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:25 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 3:00 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation		†10:10 am
Lake Shore Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 4:00 pm
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:30 am	† 6:15 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:25 am	* 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 8:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	10:35 am	9:00 pm
New York and Eastern Express	3:05 pm	4:20 pm
New York and Boston Express	10:15 pm	7:35 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 2389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	6:00 pm
New York and Boston	*3:00 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*3:00 pm	5:30 pm
Hase Lake Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:30 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:25 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:25 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park-row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:30 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:50 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 pm	*7:15 am

OHIO HAS A PINGREE.

Unique Character of the Eccentric Mayor of Toledo.

CHAMPION OF THE PEOPLE

Pays Higher Wages for Less Work than Other People.

NEW IDEAS IN CITY POLITICS

Believes Labor Is as Dignified as Coupon Clipping.

TREATS EMPLOYES AS EQUALS.

Toledo, O., Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The most remarkable feature of Toledo's public life today is its Mayor and the fact of his election. Samuel M. Jones, the new Chief Executive, is quite as unique a figure in his way as Hazen M. Pingree is in his. Both are men of marked business ability and success; both have a discriminating eye and quick sympathy for progress; both are possessed of an element of venture in their makeup; and both stand as champions of the common people against the encroachments of the powerful few. The standpoints from which they approach municipal questions, however, differ considerably. Governor Pingree represents the liberal-minded business-man who sees that business expansion requires not only improved facilities, such as cheap and rapid transit, but likewise a well-conditioned people, able to buy and consume commodities. Indeed, he consents, if one chooses, to being credited in his public career with no other motive than that of enlightened business sense.

Mayor Jones, however, adds to this motive a very insistent idealism and an indifference to accepted business traditions. Whatever he has achieved of the thing commonly styled success has come, he says, from his doing precisely the things which people generally say you must not do. Orthodox economics say you must buy labor at the cheapest market price, select with care, depend upon a wholesome sense of subordination, plus a fear of discharge and want, to prick the laborer to efficiency, and avail yourself in many kinds of work of the middleman's greed-urged whip if you would secure competent results for a given price. Mr. Jones, however, in the face of this wise orthodoxy, pays higher wages than other people for less hours of work, dispenses with the contractor, not only takes on men with great disregard for selection, but encourages in them the expectation of permanency, and asserts social equality between them and himself.

Nominated as a Dark Horse.

The nomination of such a man in the straight Republican convention as a dark horse to break a deadlock was of course a fluke. Still, he had been previously talked of for the office by a franchise-guarding Citizens' committee, and his own personal career during a four years' residence in the city had been an unusual one. Not only was he understood to advocate the policy of direct labor and of the municipalization of city monopolies, but as an employer he had become known as one who inscribed on the wall of his factory the golden rule as the sole regulation of the place, who observed an eight-hour day and urged its universal adoption, paid tiptop wages, divided among employés a percentage at Christmas of the year's profits, and entertained his workmen and their families with other guests at receptions in his own home. He was also known as an organizer of conferences and public lectures on economic subjects, as one who consorted not only with such spirits as Professor Graham Taylor, Miss Jane Addams, and the Rev. B. Fay Mills, but with Henry D. Lloyd, George D. Herron, and Frank Parsons, who, though active in the church, openly criticised its indifference to existing social wrongs, maintained that every willing man has a right to work which society should guarantee, and both at home and abroad challenged the righteousness of present social conditions.

Conducts a Unique Campaign.

His campaign, therefore, meant new ideas in municipal politics, and his support, chiefly by wage-earners and church-goers, against a triple combination of saloons, corporations, and wealth, meant new branches of party alignments. Once nominated, he entered in earnest into what he determined should be an educational campaign upon the fundamental principles of social relationship—a campaign thus in which, as he said, if he should lose he would still win. He went among the people and discussed the simple truths of social justice, the duty of every man to his brother man, the nature of the city as merely a larger family, where the injury of one is the injury of all, where the duty of all is to care for each, and where there are rightfully no "classes" or "masses," but only "people." Of the concrete questions dealt with, the eight hour day was given chief prominence. He issued 25,000 copies of a little eight page leaflet, previously prepared by himself for another purpose, on "The Eight Hour Day in the Oil Regions." In this, among other things, was cited the fact that whereas three years ago men were pumping oil wells at the rate of one man to each one and one-quarter wells, today the ratio is one man to four and one-third wells, and still "wages are the same or lower, and the hours of work remain unchanged." A great number of men thus get work only from one-half to one-third of the time. This unfair absorption of all the advantage of labor saving machinery by the machine owners should, Mr. Jones urged, be mitigated by reducing the twelve hour day to an eight hour day, and employing three instead of two shifts for the twenty-four hours. This proposition he has put into practice in his own wells, accompanying the one-third reduction in hours with a one-quarter reduction in pay, but he is alone in this change. If all in the business would do the same thing every employer would be on an equality, and 50 per cent more men would be at work and self-supporting.

Writes Poetry for Labor Songs.

He also wrote and circulated the following popular verses on the subject, which have lately been set to music by Mrs. Jones and published.

Divide up the day! divide up the day!
If you're willing to help brother men on the way.
The plan is so simple that none can gainsay;
All that is needed is to split up the day.
Divide up the day, and it soon will be found
That there's plenty of food to reach all around;
When father has work there'll be no lack of bread,
Nor innocent children go hungry to bed.

'Tis eight hours for work, and eight hours for play,
With eight hours for rest make the true eight-hour day;
'Twas our Father above that gave us this plan;
Then let us be fair with our own brother man.
Don't make him a pauper, a tramp, or a shirk,
Just give him a chance at part of your work;
No question of wages will stand in the way,
He'll be saved from this fate if we split up the day.

Divide up the day! divide up the day!
In more ways than one 'tis a plan that will pay;
Then all who desire will have work for their hand,
And the problem is solved that darkens our land.
With millions of idle in fruitful employ,
The homes of the workers will echo with joy;
Then want and distress will flee far away;
We can bring it about just by splitting the day.

Public ownership and operation of street car and all other franchises and the elimination of the contractor from all public work were likewise persistently advocated in the campaign.

In the Official Chair.

Instead of one hour Mr. Jones spends regularly not less than five hours a day in the Mayor's office, and is directly and without red tape accessible to the humblest citizen or even the casual sojourner who has fallen into distress.

The heads of departments in Toledo are elected instead of being appointed, and hence the power of the Mayor is much less than in many cities. Moreover, he is not a man for whom the politicians have any special use, or toward whose aims they would naturally coöperate with much zeal. His manner and method, however, are not calculated to challenge or provoke needless hostility on their part, but quite the contrary. Accordingly one of the steps which he has taken, and a step which might well be followed in any city, has been to institute a monthly conference with the various heads of departments, at which matters of policy and actual procedure are discussed. These councils between the persons immediately engaged in the administrative work of the city promise to be an important help toward securing unity of sentiment and progressive action. Already, as a result of an initial expression of opinion on the Mayor's suggestion in this body, a resolution has been passed by the Council requesting the Mayor, the City Engineer, and the City Solicitor to prepare plans and recommendations for dispensing with the contractor in the execution of public work. Direct labor in street paving and garbage disposal, as well as the institution of a municipal lighting plant, are thus on the Mayor's program; and plans are already in hand for the application of civil service rules to the police department as a preliminary to their extension to the entire city administration. The deliberateness and entire lack of sensation with which he is addressing himself to the duties and opportunities of his position, limited as they are by charter, are entirely reassuring. Whoever could influence essentially the policy and unfolding of a municipality must do so by persistence, by an educational appeal to the people for support, and by continuity of effort for a succession of years. If Mayor Jones shall be equal to these demands and the people shall stand around such a champion, Toledo, ten years hence, will surely register very important results due to his personality and social sympathy.

An Engaging Personality.

Personally Mayor Jones is a good-hearted, broad-gauged man, incorrigibly trustful toward others, approachable, entertaining, and folksy. He cannot only make money in business, but he can make a speech with fire in it, can lead an assemblage in song, and if the air be unknown to the orchestra can strike it out upon the violin himself. He is on more or less intimate terms with many a small boy along the street and in numerous ways practices the sentiment of brotherhood towards his fellows which he enjoins. He used to drill oil wells for wages. Now, as proprietor of various wells and employer of thirty factory hands, he regards the fortune he has gathered—not a large one for these days—as virtually the result of partial laws and unjust relations, and is seeking to learn how, in accordance with social duty, he should use this. He is especially dissatisfied with the location of his comfortable home in the fashionable part of town, and feels that it ought to be among the people near his factory.

One of the very interesting things which he has recently done as a private citizen has been to purchase a quarter block of land adjoining his factory, clear it of dilapidated structures, and turn it into "Golden Rule Park," with trees, grass, seats, seesaws, and Maypole, for the use of the otherwise parkless neighborhood. Here, too, he has instituted and personally conducts a "Pleasant Sunday Afternoon," where from 300 to 500 people, young and old, gather weekly to listen to the orchestra and short addresses.

There is something strange and grateful to our feelings in an American Mayor who thus deals in sentiment, but is not a sentimentalist, who is in the church, but not for its prestige, who speaks freely and frequently of the carpenter, Jesus, who at the zenith of a successful business life, is anxiously canvassing the whole question of social privilege, and who in private and public effort is actually combining in some tentative way, at least, the ideal and the practical. GEORGE E. HOOKER.

KITE FLYING TWO MILES HIGH.

Weather Bureau Will Make Practical Use of the New Science in Its Work.

New York, Aug. 22.—[Special.]—The Weather bureau at Washington is now pretty nearly ready to make practical application of the knowledge it has recently gained respecting kite flying. This kind of aeronautics having been developed into a full blown science, it remains to be shown what may be done with it for meteorological purposes.

The new-fangled cellular kites have already been raised to a height of over a mile and a half at the experimenting grounds near Washington, with piano wire for string and a huge reel and crank for hauling in and letting out the box-shaped flyers of sticks and muslin. Very soon it is expected that an elevation of two miles will be attained. In short, everything is now known that is essential for the contemplated service, and there will be no further delay in establishing the system of kite observing stations which Chief Moore has been planning.

About six months will be required for establishing this system of stations, which will number thirty, perhaps. They will be scattered all over the United States, elevated locations being chosen wherever obtainable, and each of them will be equipped with a number of first-rate kites. The plan is very simple—namely: that kites shall be flown from all the stations simultaneously, each flyer, or tandem of flyers, carrying instruments, including barometers, thermometers, hygrometers, etc. The instruments will register automatically the observations as to moisture, temperature, wind velocity, and so forth, which they record.

Chief Moore does not take success for granted. The whole business may prove a failure. If it does so prove, after a thorough trial, it will be abandoned promptly. The expectation is, however, that it will be a success. There is every reason for believing that forecasters will be greatly assisted in their work by the knowledge of weather conditions a mile above the earth all over the country.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Calendar for the Week—Two Wedding Announcements—Movements of Fashionable Folk.

The social calendar for this week includes the following announcements:

Wednesday—The Woman's board of the Jackson Park Sanitarium will give a charity bicycle party at the residence of Mrs. Herman J. Hall, 5545 Washington avenue; Columbia Council No. 7, Natonal Benevolent league, will give a trolley party to Melrose Park.

Thursday—Eighth concert at Oak Park under the management of the Prairie club; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Holyoke, 2963 Vernon avenue, will celebrate their paper wedding; a lawn party will be given by the Woman's Guild of St. Peter's Church, Lake View, in the grounds of Dr. and Mrs. L. L. Gregory's place, 514 Evanston avenue.

The marriage of Miss Helen Corse Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Alice Corse Hunt, to Mr. John Alfred Smither will take place on Wednesday evening, Sept. 1, at 5 o'clock in St. Paul's Church, Rogers Park.

The wedding of Miss Alice Sophronia Dickenson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David H. Dickenson, to Mr. Harry J. Farnham will take place on Friday evening, Sept. 3, at the Church of the Redeemer, Robey street and Warren avenue.

Mrs. Emma B. Fox, 5724 Washington avenue, announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Maude Marie Fox, to Mr. Sewall Cushman Hodgeman of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Salmon and Mr. Isidore Gluckstein of London, England, are the guests of Mr. Louis Halle, 3 Groveland Park.

Mrs. D. S. Wagner and Miss Virginia Irvine, 4936 Lake avenue, are at Lake Beulah for the rest of the season.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Follansbee, 4815 Ellis avenue, are spending the summer at Green Lake, Wis.

Mrs. M. J. Graham and family, 30 Whipple street, will return today from Gray's Lake, Ill.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward K. Rogers, 370 Ontario street, have gone to Dalton, Minn.

Mr. John G. Willden and family, 4512 Prairie avenue, are at Waukesha, Wis.

More than Most Editors Make.

The Kansas man who is printing a little daily on Pike's Peak at a height of 14,170 feet, is said to be clearing from $25 to $35 a day. A morning and an evening edition is printed, with two pages devoted to the events of the day on the peak, chiefly relating to the arrival of excursionists, who carry off a considerable issue as souvenirs.

In lung and chest troubles, ulcerations, affected kidneys, etc., use Sander's Eucalyptol.

NO END TO THE WAR.

County Democracy and Federation of Labor at Outs.

NON-UNION BAND HIRED.

Executive Committee Adopts a Series of Resolutions.

REPUBLICANS ARE BLAMED.

Protested Players Engaged for the Picnic Saturday.

SILVER ORATORS TO BE HEARD.

The war between the Chicago Federation of Labor and the Cook County Democracy, resulting from the employment of non-union players for the band at the County Democracy picnic, is not likely to be terminated by the action taken yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the latter organization. The County Democracy upheld its action of a week ago, and decided to engage the protested band for the picnic next Saturday.

In the resolutions adopted the statement is made that agents of the Republican party are responsible for the breach between the Democracy and organized labor, and the assertion is also made that it is unfair to make the County Democracy decide as to whether the American Musical union or the Chicago Musical society is the proper organization for the federation to recognize.

An offer to settle the controversy by referring it to disinterested parties was proposed, but this plan is not apt to meet with the approbation of the Federation of Labor.

Text of the Resolutions.

The Executive committee of the County Democracy was in secret session some time before the meeting opened, and prepared the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee believes the County Democracy should not be dragged into a controversy between two unions, and that as there is an honest difference of opinion which has not been decided as to which should be recognized by organized labor it is not right and proper to throw upon the County Democracy the duty of making such a choice; and further

Resolved, That the County Democracy has kept faith with trade unions, and to prove this fact this committee is willing to refer the whole matter to disinterested parties and leave it to the action of the Federation of Labor, as shown by the Secretary's minutes; and further

Resolved, That while we are willing at all times to accept the advice and employ only those recommended by the Federation of Labor, we do most emphatically protest against the methods used in the present disagreement, and believe the members of the Federation of Labor were not informed of the scheme worked by agents of the Republican party to bring about a misunderstanding between organized labor and the County Democracy.

Band Preparing to Play On.

The committee expected that these resolutions would help patch up the breach, but the opinion was expressed that the Federation of Labor would not be so easily pacified. Meanwhile Professor De Baugh's band, which has caused all the trouble, is practicing steadily and will no doubt furnish the music at the picnic.

Chairman Devine of the Picnic committee reported fair success in the securing of orators. While Mayor Harrison will be unable to be present, W. J. Bryan and John P. Altgeld will undoubtedly speak, and a young free silver orator from central Illinois, R. A. Windle, will also be present, as will Samuel Alschuler of Aurora.

The list of prizes to be given away next Saturday is said to be the best and largest ever offered. The feature is a $20 baby carriage to be given to the couple married on the ground. Judge Dooley has offered to officiate free of charge.

It was decided to have a tallyho parade next Friday evening to advertise the picnic.

Preliminary arrangements for the annual trip to Nashville by the club were also completed and a committee appointed to look after the details.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fire losses are again on the increase, a fact which seems inexplicable to underwriters and is alike surprising. August has been an exceptionally bad month for fires, the number of small losses reported to the Western offices exceeding those of a year ago. The total losses last week aggregated $2,405,000, as compared with $1,841,100 for the corresponding week of last year. The table in detail is as follows:

FIRE LOSSES OF $100,000 AND UPWARDS.	
Aug. 15, Tunis Lumber Mills, Baltimore, Md.	$ 600,000
Aug. 17, Gerry Lumber company's plant, Eagle River, Wis.	150,000
Aug. 19, fire in Ortonville, Minn.	200,000
Aug. 19, Davenport, Ia., glucose works	130,000
Aug. 20, White & Sons' woolen mills, Chepachet, R. I.	200,000
	$1,280,000
Losses under $100,000	1,125,000
Total	$2,405,000

During all the hard times the losses to the companies have been comparatively light, when the opposite result was generally expected. The cause of the present increase in fires is a subject much discussed by underwriters.

The Continental is charged with the responsibility for the present rate war at Waukegan. A special agent was sent there to get the preferred business and has succeeded in capturing a large share of it. Rates on frame buildings have gone as low as 15 cents for three years, figures at which some of the companies are not inclined to take the risks. Secretary Dudley of the Governing committee is trying to fix up a truce, but the chances are the larger part of the preferred risks will be rewritten for long terms at the low rates before anything is accomplished. This is the only place where cut rates prevail at the present time.

No agreement has been reached by the plate glass companies, despite all efforts in this direction and the orders of the home offices that this must be done. The Frankfort and Western of Aurora have both refused to enter into any compact, and this obstacle has been augmented by trouble among the companies interested in the compact over the terms of commissions. The Metropolitan of New York insists on 25 per cent, although it had decided not to press the point that the companies should meet outside competitions on its own basis. The majority of the companies favor 25 per cent commissions. The Union Casualty alone is holding out for 20 per cent. At present each of the companies is making rates to suit its own convenience.

The Kentucky and Tennessee board has decided not to disturb rates on outside distilleries in the two States for the present. A petition has been forwarded to the Louisville board asking for a conference with the State organization and a modification of the order reducing rates on these risks in Jefferson County. The Louisville board referred the whole matter back to its Schedule committee. Despite the delay it is believed there will be an adjustment of the rates on distilleries in the two States. Few of the companies are able to give a comprehensive idea of the result of writing this class of business, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

The Fire Patrol report in New York City for the first half of the year shows an increase in premium receipts of $15,000, as compared with 1896. Premiums paid the Lloyds fell off $165,000, and the stock and mutual companies gained $180,000.

The insurance of the Central railway of Georgia has been lost to the railroad syndicate. The line on terminal stations will be specific and the company will assume the liability of the rest of the property. An effort is being made by Savannah agents to control the line, which has been about $3,500,000. The premiums have been over $7,000.

Plumed Birds Scared Away.

The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union says: "The rookeries of the plumed birds in Florida are nearly deserted. The birds have been disturbed so often that they have left their old breeding places. Many species are nearly extinct—even the white egret is becoming scarce."

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Chicago, Aug. 20.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We notice in your issue of today an article touching the employment of what you term "non-union laborers" upon the receiving ward of the Cook County Hospital by us. You state that we "yielded when Healy spoke the word." No agreement was reached by us with President Healy to change our position. There is not in existence at the present time any labor union including the men employed by us—namely: "concrete workers" or "cement finishers." Hence it is impossible for us to employ union men.

As to the carpenter work you make mention of, the lumber is all rough and cut to right lengths, and all that is necessary is to lay them loose between the iron beams. This is what the carpenters' union claims to be carpenter work. On the other hand, the Hod Carriers' and Building Laborers' union claim this work is being done by their men. Not a single man has thus far been discharged on this building, nor will we yield until sufficient proof is furnished that this work is classed as carpenter work. We shall allow no pinching to take place, and if any attempt is made, as has been threatened, it will only result in a legal battle which we intend to fight to the bitter end. Very respectfully, SCHILLINGER BROS. COMPANY,
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